

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 1653.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1859.

PRICE
FOURPENCE
Stamped Edition, 8d.

THE ARCHITECTURAL MUSEUM, SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM, W.

Patron—H.R.H. THE PRINCE CONSORT, K.G.
President—Right Hon. the EARL DE GREY, K.G.
Chairman—A. J. B. BERSFORD HOPE, Esq. F.R.S. A.

A CONVERSATION will be held at the South Kensington Museum (which will be open to the Visitors exclusively), on THURSDAY EVENING, July 7, at 8 o'clock.

Subscribers or their friends may obtain cards by letter to the Hon. Sec., at 13, Strand, place, W.

GEORGE GILBERT SCOTT, A.R.A., Treasurer.
JOSEPH CLARKE, F.R.S., Hon. Sec.

CONSUMPTION HOSPITAL, BROMPTON.

Further HELP is sought to MAINTAIN this Hospital, which is NOW FULL, in entire efficiency. Bankers: Messrs. Williams, Deacon & Co., 20, Birch-lane.

PHILIP ROSE, Hon. Sec.
HENRY DOBBIN, Sec.

SOIRÉE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY ON the 14th of May.

At this Soirée two Steel Caps (one white and the other blue) were exhibited, and attracted the attention of a gentleman, who gave some information respecting the use of such Caps by the Mandarins in China. Mr. B. WOOD-CROFT is desirous of COMMUNICATING with this GENTLEMAN, and will, therefore, be glad if he will send his address to the Great Seal Patent Office, 25, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, W.C.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

WARWICK, 1859.
PROGRAMME:—

TUESDAY, July 12; WEDNESDAY, 13.—The Implement Yard open from Ten o'clock in the Morning till Six o'clock in the Evening, on Tuesday; and from Seven o'clock in the Morning till Six o'clock in the Evening, on Wednesday; at an admission-charge of 2s. 6d. for each person. Machinery will be shown by the Exhibitors at work on each of these days.

WEDNESDAY, 13.—The Judges to inspect the Live Stock, and to award the Prizes.

Public trials of the Steam Cultivators, on land in the neighbourhood of the City, during such hours as the stewards may determine.

At One o'clock (or as soon after as all the Judges shall have delivered in their awards, which Notice will be given) the Public will be admitted into the Cattle Yard on the payment of 5s. each person, at the Special Entrances.

THURSDAY, 14.—The GENERAL SHOW-YARD of Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Pigs, and Implements open to the Public from Six o'clock in the Morning till Six in the Evening. Admission, 2s. 6d. each person.

FRIDAY, 15.—The GENERAL SHOW-YARD open to the Public from Six o'clock in the Morning till Six in the Evening. Admission, 1s. each person.

General Meeting of the Members, in the Shire Hall, at Ten o'clock in the Forenoon.

By Order, J. E. CANNELL,
Hon. Acting Secretary, pro tem.

LONDON, June 1st, 1859.

BY THE REGULATIONS OF THE SOCIETY.—All Persons admitted into the Show-Yard, or other places in the temporary occupation of the Society during the Meeting, shall be subject to the Rules, Orders, and Regulations of the Council.

SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will take place, at Richmond, on TUESDAY, 5th July, 1859, under the Presidency of the Right Hon. the LORD ALBION, M.A., Vice-President.

The Meeting will be held in the Large Room of the National Schools, Eton-street, by the kind permission of the Trustees of the Schools.

The Chair will be taken at Eleven o'clock.

The Annual Report of the Council, the Balance-Sheet, and Auditors' Report will be submitted, and the Office-bearers for the ensuing year will be elected.

At Twelve o'clock, the following Papers will be read:—

1. 'Notices of the Family of Cobham, of Starborough Castle, Lingfield, Surrey,' by John Wickham Flower, Esq.

2. 'Notes from the Parish Registers of Richmond,' by William Henry Hart, Esq. F.R.S.

3. 'On the Antiquities of Richmond,' by William Chapman, Esq. Local Hon. Secretary.

The Meeting will then adjourn to the Parish Church, where some remarks upon the Ancient Monuments will be offered by the Rev. William Bashall, A. Local Hon. Secretary.

At Three o'clock, the Chairman will proceed to open the Temporary Local Museum, which will be formed in the Lecture Hall of the Cavalry College, Richmond-green, the use of which has been most kindly granted by the Commandant, Capt. Barron.

Contributions of Antiquities and Works of Art for Exhibition are most particularly requested. Great care will be taken of such Contributions, which should be sent not later than the 20th inst., addressed to Thomas Meadows Clarke, Esq., Local Hon. Secretary, George-street, Richmond, Surrey, S.W.

Articles so sent will be returned to the Exhibitors, carriage free, early in the ensuing Week.

The Museum will remain open on Wednesday, the 6th, and Thursday, the 7th, of July.

At Six o'clock, a cold Collation will be provided at the Castle Hotel.

Tickets to be had, through Members only, upon application, accompanied by remittance to the Honorary Secretary; or the Local Honorary Secretaries—Rev. W. Bashall, 3, Cambridge-villas; William Chapman, Esq., 8, Hermitage-villas; Thomas Meadows Clarke, Esq., George-street, Richmond.

The price of Tickets will be 6s. 6d. previous to 30th June; after that date, 7s. 6d.

The Band of the 1st Surrey Militia will perform in the Grounds of the Cavalry College in the Afternoon, and at the Castle Hotel in the Evening.

Extra Cards for Visitors, at the price of 5s. each, may be had, through Members only, on application to the Secretaries, to whom all Communications with reference to the Meeting should be addressed.

By Order, GEO. BISH WEBB, Hon. Secretary.
Council Room, 6, Southampton-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C., June 1st, 1859.

ROYAL BOTANICAL SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.

The LAST EXHIBITION this Season of PLANTS, FLOWERS, and FRUIT will take place on WEDNESDAY NEXT, July 6th. Tickets to be obtained at the Gardens only by orders from the Fellows or Members of the Society, price 5s., or on the day, 7s. 6d. each.—The Gates will be opened at 10 o'clock.

FORTY THOUSAND POOR MARRIED

WOMEN have, since the Foundation of the BRITISH LYING-IN HOSPITAL, been admitted within its walls, and have there received succour and relief in "the great pain and peril of Childbirth."

The Funds of this time-honoured Institution are low and inadequate to the maintenance of the Hospital in a state of efficiency. To those wealthy and charitable Ladies of this Metropolis, and indeed to all those who take an interest in the welfare of their poorer sisters, the Weekly Board of Governors now appeal for aid and assistance.—Subscriptions will be thankfully received by Messrs. Hoare, Fleet-street; or at the Hospital, Endell-street, Long-acre.

MR. KIDD'S SOCIAL and GENIAL

"GOSSIPS," for 1859-60.

"There would appear to be some magnetic attraction existing between William Kidd and the public. Certain it is that, without any apparent contrivance, he enlisted all hearts in his favour, carrying away with him the good-will, unequivocally expressed, of the many happy beings by whom he is nightly surrounded. This he can attribute to his new and very popular name bestowed on a new and marvellously-powerful force."
—West Kent Guardian.

Terms, &c. sent free.—Hammersmith, July 2.

LECTURES ON the PARTITIONS of NUMBERS.

Professor SYLVESTER will deliver his SIXTH LECTURE (Seventh Evening) on this Subject, at King's College, London, on MONDAY, the 4th of July, at 7 P.M.

This Lecture will be chiefly devoted to the Fundamental Theorem of Simple Partition, and is extra, being intended only for those who have some knowledge of the Infinitesimal Calculus. The Seventh and Last Lecture, to be given, at the same place and hour, on MONDAY, the 11th of July, will be on the Geometry of Point-Systems in relation to the Theory of Partition, and will not presuppose more than the most rudimentary acquaintance with common Geometry. So far as it unfolds the principles of a new and free Geometry of Disposition, it may be intelligible even to those who have been absent from the previous Lectures.

Admission to this Lecture, free to all persons (ladies included) on presenting their private cards to the Attendant at the door of the Lecture-Room.

Royal Military Academy, June 28, 1859.

SOCIETY FOR the ENCOURAGEMENT OF the FINE ARTS.—President, The Right Hon. The EARL OF CARLISLE, K.G.

The SIXTH CONVERSATION of the Season will take place at the St. John's-street Gallery, kindly lent for the occasion by the Society of British Artists, on TUESDAY, July 5, when Mr. OTTELEY will deliver a Lecture 'On Engraving and the Allied Processes; Historical and Descriptive.' The Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock precisely. To conclude with a Performance of Music.

WILLIAM HOLL, Hon. Sec.
Society's Rooms, 58, Pall Mall, S.W.

NEW ART-UNION.—Limited to 5,000 Subscribers.

For a Subscription of One Guinea will be given a set of seven of the finest large line engravings ever issued, the proof impressions of which were published at Seventy Guineas. They are of world-wide celebrity and undying fame. Each of the seven given for the Guinea Subscription is of more value than the single print usually given by Art-Unions for the same sum. The plates will be sent in the 1st of July, and the engravings, so that each Subscriber will thereupon hold a property worth at least 10s. 6d. an impression, or 13s. 6d. for the set of seven; and, as no more copies can be produced, they will be relied upon that before long the set will be worth 75s., or more.

Specimens may be seen, and Proscriptions obtained, at Day & Sons, Lithographers to the Queen, 6, Gate-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London.

CRYSTAL PALACE ART-UNION.—The SUBSCRIPTION LISTS for this YEAR will be CLOSED

on THURSDAY, 21st July.

The DRAWING for the PRIZES will take place, at the Crystal Palace, on the following THURSDAY, viz. the 28th July, commencing at Two o'clock when the Report of the Council and a Statement of Accounts will be submitted to the Subscribers, who will have free admittance to the Palace and Grounds on that day, upon presenting their subscription receipts for the year.

Subscribers are earnestly requested to make their Selection of the Presentation Works immediately.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—ARRANGEMENTS FOR WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, July 9th.

Monday, open at Nine. Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, open at Ten. Admission, One Shilling; Children under Twelve, Sixpence.

Wednesday, open at Ten. FOURTH GRAND CONCERT by the Artists of the Royal Italian Opera Company. Admission, Free by Two-Guinea Season Tickets, or by One-Guinea Season Ticket, on payment of Half-a-Crown; to Non-Season Ticket-holders, on payment of 7s. 6d.; or if Tickets are purchased of any of the Agents before the day, 5s.; Children under Twelve, Half-price.

Saturday, open at Ten. VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT, in which Mr. HERBY LESLIE's CHOIR will take part. Admission, Free to Season Tickets of both classes, or on payment of Half-a-Crown; to Children under Twelve, One Shilling.

Sunday, open at 12 to 5 o'clock, gratuitously by Tickets. Season Tickets, price One and Two Guineas each, available at 30th April, 1860, may be had at the Crystal Palace; at 5, Exeter Hall; and at the usual Agents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE ROSERY and TERRACE GARDENS are now brilliant with thousands of

Roses, Geraniums, Verbenas, and other Plants, in full bloom. The Flowers in the Palace and Grounds are in the best of profusion and beauty. The New Gymnasium in the Park is free to Visitors.

RALEIGH FUND.—The FRIENDS of Mr. RALEIGH, and the Subscribers to the above Fund, are informed, that the objects proposed when this collection was commenced, having been amply fulfilled, and an annuity of 775 17s. having been purchased for Mr. RALEIGH benefit, the Subscription is now closed. A List of the Contributors may be seen at Mr. Van Vorst's 1, Paternoster-row.

BROOMFIELD HOUSE, HEADINGLEY, LEEDS.—Mr. J. H. MILLARD, B.A., late Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Editor of several Classical Works, RECEIVES a small number of PUPILS, whom he prepares for the Professions or Commercial Pursuits. The Course of Instruction comprises all that is essential to a complete English Education, together with Classics, Mathematics, Modern Languages, and the Elements of Physical Science. One-fourth of Mr. Millard's Pupils attended the first Oxford Examination, and none failed.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, 67 and 68, HARLEY-STREET, W.

The ANNUAL MEETING of the Friends of the College will be held on MONDAY, July 4th, at half-past 3 P.M. The Right Hon. the LORD EUBURY in the Chair.

Tickets may be obtained on application to Mrs. WILLIAMS, at the College Office.

June 29th, 1859. E. H. PLUMPTRE, M.A. Dean.

EDUCATION.—Mrs. CHARLTON, Granville House, (near the Manor Park, Streatham, Surrey, assisted by experienced resident Governesses and London Professors of the best repute, EDUCATES a LIMITED NUMBER of the DAUGHTERS of GENTLEMEN. The Domestic arrangements offer every home comfort.—For terms and particulars apply as above.

EDUCATION (Superior).—UPTON HOUSE, SLOUGH, Bucks.—Madame FÉRETTE, assisted by experienced Resident Governesses and London Professors of the best repute, EDUCATES a LIMITED number of the DAUGHTERS of GENTLEMEN.—TWO VACANCIES in JULY.—Reference to numerous Parents of Pupil.—Address as above.

PESTALOZZIAN SCHOOL, WORKSOP, NOTTS. Founded in 1834.

In this Establishment, Pupils enjoy the advantages of first-rate English and Continental Schools.

For particulars, apply to J. L. ELLENBERGER, as above.

HAWARTH HOUSE, TOTENHAM.—Miss JOHNSON RECEIVES ONLY SIX YOUNG LADIES to Board and Educate.

Two Vacancies after the Midsummer Vacation.

Terms, inclusive, Thirty-five Guineas.

References and Prospectuses on application.

Studies to recommence Wednesday, July 20th.

Applications between the 4th and 19th of July preferred.

A GENTLEMAN wishes for EVENING EMPLOYMENT, in translating from the French or Spanish, revising for the Press, compiling MSS., writing from Dictation, or otherwise assisting an Author.—Address A. D. 10, Doughty-street, W.C.

ISLINGTON LITERARY and SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.—The Committee being about to make arrangements for the ensuing Season, invite LECTURERS to forward Subjects and Terms, addressed to "The Lecture Committee," at 10, Islington, Wellington-street, Islington, N., before the 1st of August next.

TO LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.—DR. H. OWEN invites the attention of Committees, &c. to his LECTURES on Historic and Literary Subjects, delivered with signal success in several leading institutions. Syllabus and testimonials forwarded on application.—Address Clifton, Bristol.

THE GOVERNESSES' INSTITUTION, 34, SOHO-SQUARE.—MRS. WAGHORN, who has resided many years abroad, respectfully invites the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Principals of Schools, to her new List of English and Foreign GOVERNESSES, TEACHERS, COMPANIONS, TUTORS, and PROFESSORS. School Property transferred, and Pupils introduced in England, France, and Germany. No charge to Principals.

MILITARY EXAMINATIONS.—A Graduate in Mathematical Honours prepares for Direct Appointment in the QUEEN'S and INDIAN SERVICE, has not hitherto had a failure. Reference to Gentlemen who passed their Examinations and obtained their Commissions within the last few months.

H. M. S., 19, Upper Baker-street, Regent's Park.

LATIN FOR BOYS.—A well-educated ENGLISH LADY, endowed with patience and a happy method of giving instruction, wishes to meet with PUPILS for the Holidays or for a Permanency. English, Latin, Classics, French, German, Music, &c.—Sophia, Nash & Co., 4, Saville-place, Regent-street, S.W.

VICINITY OF RYDE, Isle of Wight.—ONE VACANCY.—A Literary Gentleman, highly connected, and of great experience in tuition, desires to meet with PUPILS. Terms, 8s. to 100 guineas. The advantages offered are—a climate of unequalled salubrity, a gentlemanly home, and an individual attention not obtainable at any other establishments.—Address X., Post-office, Ryde, Isle of Wight.

MILL-HILL SCHOOL, Hendon, Middlesex.

Head-Master—Rev. PHILIP SMITH, M.A.

The NEXT SESSION BEGINS on the 3rd of October.

Terms, 6s. Guineas for Boys under 12 years; 8s. for Boys above that age, 5s. Guineas.

Prospectuses on application to the Head-Master, or to the Secretary, at the School; or the Hon. Secretary at Parnley Hall, St. Swinburn-lane.

(Signed) T. M. COOMBS, Esq.
ALGERNON WEBB, Esq.
Rev. T. REES, Esq.

NEWSPAPER

DAY & SON, Lithographers to the Queen, execute in the best style, on the most reasonable terms, and with despatch, every description of LITHOGRAPHY, Chromo-Lithography, and Steel and Copper Plate Printing, Artistic or Commercial. Estimates prepared with promptness.—Gilt-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

TO PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS, AND BOOK-SELLERS.—The Proprietor of the Vacant Land on the north side of the Lyons Theatre, having Frontages in Wellington and Exeter-street, Strand, with an area of 3,000 feet, purposes forthwith erecting a handsome Building, adapted for either a Printing or a Publishing Business. The interior arrangements will be made to suit the requirements of any one taking a lease of the Premises, the rent of which will be moderate. The same Proprietor wishes also to LET ON LEASE that portion of the Lyons Theatre abutting on Burlington-street, Strand, and now detached from the said Theatre. The situation is highly eligible, being close to the Strand. There is a frontage of 7½ feet to Burlington-street, and 18 feet in Exeter-street, the width of 1,400 feet. At present, there are four shops of same area; but a fifth may be added, if required; all well lighted and ventilated. As this new Street is shortly to be opened into Covent-garden, the situation is suitable either for a Warehouse, Publishing Office, or Shop. All necessary information may be obtained on application to Mr. A. JEWELL WITHER, Architect, 51, Doughty-street, London, W.C.

THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.—Owing to the present difficulties of the typographic art, but very few individuals can avail themselves of the inestimable privilege of communicating by their fellow-men by means of a free press. MAJOR BENIOWSKI delivers LECTURES at SUSSEX HALL, 25, Leadenhall-street, on MONDAY, July 4, at Two P.M.; at the MARLBOROUGH INSTITUTION, 17, Edwards-street, Portman-square, on TUESDAY, July 5, at Eight P.M.; at the STURTEVANT CLUB, 3, Arundel-street, Strand, on FRIDAY, July 9, at Eight P.M.; at the SOUTHWARK INSTITUTION, 61, Borough-road, on MONDAY, July 11, at Eight P.M.—on the Progress of the PRINTING INDUSTRY, and explain the means by which, in any country, any man can set up a printing press, after a few weeks' practice, three, four, or five times quicker than any competitor by trade can possibly do. He will also lay before the audience a commercial scheme for the working of his patented invention, beneficial to the community at large, and highly profitable to those who might be willing to invest capital in the undertaking. Admission to the Hall, free. Reserved Seats by special invitation only.

BENIOWSKI'S PATENT PRINTING COMPANY (Limited). Capital 200,000, in 200,000 Shares of 10 each, with power to increase. Two Shillings per Share to be paid on application for Shares, which will be returned in the event of the application not being accepted to.

Trustees. The Right Honourable Thomas Milner Gibson, M.P. Michael Thomas Bass, M.P. Provisional Managing Director. John Greene, Esq., M.P., 35, King-street, St. James's, Member of the Printing Company and Distributing, and an immense saving of labour in almost every department of the process of printing. The rate of net profits per cent. on every transaction cannot fall below one hundred.

When at least 40,000 Shares shall have been applied for and allotted, a General Meeting of all the Shareholders will be called for the Election of Directors, and those Shareholders will have the power, from that time, of placing the affairs of their Company under managers of their own selection. In the mean time all deposits will be received by the bankers, and placed to the credit of the Right Hon. Thomas Milner Gibson, M.P., and Michael Thomas Bass, Esq., M.P., in trust for the several shareholders, until the directors shall have been appointed; and the further sum of £100,000 will be applied for and allotted, on or before the 1st day of October, 1859, the deposits shall be forthwith returned in exchange for the banker's receipts, free from all expense, but without interest.

Detailed prospectuses, testimonials from the following eminent scientific and practical gentlemen, opinions of the press, &c., will be sent, post free, on application by letter to the Secretary. Allan Thomas, Esq., C.E., Proprietor of the *Calcutta Mercury*, and Printer of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica.' Antist. Professor, M.A. F.R.S. F.G.S. F.Z.S. Appel, Rudolph, Inventor and Patentee of Anæsthetic Printing. Bass, Michael Thomas, Esq., M.P. Blake, John A., Esq., M.P. Busk, Hans, Esq., Editor of the 'New Quarterly.' Craik, Vandeulver B., Esq. Cressy, Professor, M.P., late University College, London. Dunne, Colonel, M.P., late Secretary of the Ordnance. Greene, John, Esq., M.P. Greene, Richard, Esq. Grogan, Edward, Esq., M.P. Hamilton, George A., Esq., M.P., Secretary of the Treasury. Jackson, Albert Francis, Esq., Temple. Kirk, William, Esq., M.P. Lefroy, Colonel J. H. Royal Artillery, Inspector General of Army Schools. Lecky, Joseph, Esq., M.P. F.R.S. F.R.G.S. President of the Institution of Civil Engineers. Lucas, the late F. Esq., M.P. Macnamara, W. S., Esq., M.P. Munst, the late George F., Esq., M.P. Nelson, Thomas Marsh, Esq. O'Brien, Patrick, Esq., M.P. O'Connell, Arthur John, Esq., late M.P. for Stafford. Russell, Francis William, Esq., M.P. Chairman of the National Discount Company. Smith, Joseph, of the firm of Smith & Co. formerly Government Printers. Symonds, Jellinger C. Esq., Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools. Watson, F. E. M., Esq., late M.P. for Oxford, Printer. Winkworth, Thomas, Esq., Director of the Commercial Bank.

Applications for Shares to be made to the Provisional Managing Director, at the Company's Office, No. 8, Bow-street, Covent-garden, W.C.; but no application will be considered unless a deposit of 2s. on each share applied for be previously made to the credit of the Trustees, at the Union Bank of London (Temple-bar Branch).

FOR FAMILY ARMS, send Name and County to the Heraldic Office, Sketch, 2s. 6d.; in colour, 5s.—Monumental Brasses, Official Seals, Dies, Share and Diploma Plates, in Medieval and Modern Styles.

HERALDIC ENGRAVINGS.—Crest on Seal or Ring, 8s.; on Die, 7s.; Arms, Crest, and Motto on Seal or Book-plate, 5s. SOLID GOLD, 18 Carat, Half marked, Sard, Sardonyx, or Bloodstone Ring, engraved Crest, Two Guinea. Seals, Desk Seals, Morgan's Pencil-cases, &c. Illustrated Price List post free.

T. MORING, Engraver and Heraldic Artist (who has received the Gold Medal for Engraving), 44, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPERS supplied with INSIDE SHEETS, printed on superior paper, containing special intelligence up to the hour of going to press, and all the News of the Week.—Apply to TRO, 100, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

ACHROMATIC MICROSCOPES.—PILLISCHER'S CATALOGUE of Achromatic Microscopes and other Optical Instruments sent free by post.—St. New Bond-street, corner of Oxford-street, W.—N. B. OPERA, RACE, and FIELD GLASSES of the very best description, and in great variety.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.—The LONDON SCHOOL OF PHOTOGRAPHY have opened a New Portrait Establishment at 23, POULTRY, (three doors from the Mansion House, a situation convenient for Families residing in the Southern or Eastern Counties, and for the most distinguished First-class Portraits, as usual, from 2s. 6d. to 10 Guinea.

FIRST-CLASS PORTRAITS for Half-a-Crown (on paper). THE HALF-GUINEA MINIATURE Coloured and Framed. PORTRAITS AND PASTELS OILED, and coloured in Oil or Water-colours, at the following Establishments of the LONDON SCHOOL OF PHOTOGRAPHY.—78, Newgate-street. 124, Regent-street, for 5s. and upwards. The Pantheon, Oxford-street. Myddelton Hall, Islington. 35, Poultry. 40, Church-street, Manchester. 46, Church-street, Liverpool.

MR. J. G. BARRALE, PHOTOGRAPHER, 244, REGENT-STREET. FIRST-CLASS PORTRAITS on Paper for Half-a-Crown. SIX PORTRAITS for 10s. 6d. will go by post. THE 10s. 6d. MINIATURE, a perfect Photograph on Paper, tinted by Miniature Painters of acknowledged talent—a delicate process, which without altering the original truth of the sun's pencil, gives the charm of colour and reality of life. 244, REGENT-STREET.—Entrance round the Corner.

MAYALL'S PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT GALLERIES, 224 and 226, REGENT-STREET, corner of ANGLICAN CHURCH, and opposite the Theatre Royal. Miniatures taken daily, plain or coloured, in the highest style of Art. Specimens on view.

GEOLOGY, MINERALOGY, AND CONCHOLOGY.—Elementary Collections, to facilitate the study of these interesting branches of Science, can be had at 2s. 5d., 10s., 20s., 50s., 100 Guinea; also single specimens of Minerals, Rocks, Fossils and recent Shells. GEOLOGICAL, Geographical, and Stereoscopic Miniatures taken daily, plain or coloured, in the highest style of Art. Specimens on view.

SPECIMEN OF A NEW TRANSLATION OF HOMER; being the First Book of the Iliad rendered into English Hexameters, with Introductory Remarks on Translating. By G. WILLIAMS, Esq. Price Half-a-Crown. Post free, from J. H. Williams, Leighton Buzzard, for 31 stamps.

ENGRAVINGS AND ETCHINGS. GEORGE LOVE, Printseller, 81, Bunhill-row, London, informs Collectors a NEW CATALOGUE of ENGRAVINGS by Sir Robert Strange, Woollett, Raphael Morghen, Wille, Gozzini, Forporati, &c. &c. (selected from the most celebrated collections) may be had for two stamps. Part I. for two stamps, containing Engravings after the old Dutch and Flemish Painters. *s. Established above fifty years.

MINERALOGY AND GEOLOGY.—Single Specimens of Minerals may be selected from a Collection of the Rarest and Most Select Specimens, containing the largest number of Species in London; also from a large Collection of Fossils from all formations, especially the Old Red Sandstone Fishes, from Scotland. Cabinets, Glass-top Boxes, Maps, &c.—James H. Gregory, 3, King William-street, Strand, London, W.C.

EGYPTIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.—"All previous photographs of Egypt 'go down' before the large and finely-wrought views published by Robert Murray, late Engineer-in-Chief to the Viceroys."—Athenian. Sold singly at 3s. 6d. each, or seven for 11s. A set of Fifty selected Views, in portfolio, 15s. The complete set of One Hundred and Fifty Views, in three portfolios, 15s. Set of Six Views of J. Hogarth, 5s. Haymarket, London.

Just published, Fourth Edition, price 1s.; per post, 1s. 5d. **PRACTICAL PHOTOGRAPHY ON GLASS AND PAPER;** containing Simple Directions for the Production of Images on Glass, and on Paper, by the Wet and Dry Processes, and Positive Paper processes; also Papers on the Method of taking Stereoscopic Pictures, the Colouring of Photographs, and on Failures, their Causes, and Remedies. By CHAS. A. LONG. Published by Bland & Co. Photographic Instrument Makers to the Queen, 135, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

THOMAS & CO.'S WHOLESALE MANUFACTORY OF PICTURE AND OTHER ORNAMENTAL FRAMES, Cornices, Gairolanes, &c. from the latest Designs.—A good Frame 2s. 6d. by 20 in. supple for One Guinea. GUARANTEED PAINTINGS by Modern and Old Masters always on SALE.—Old Paintings carefully restored. 286, EUSTON-ROAD, opposite Fitzroy-square.

BOOKBINDING.—BOOKBINDING executed in the MONASTIC, RENAISSANCE, GROTTO, and ELIZABETHAN styles, in every style of superior finish, by English and Foreign workmen.—JOSIAH BARNES, English and Foreign Bookbinder, 30, Brydges-street, Covent-garden, W.C.

H. HERING'S PHOTOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT, 127, REGENT-STREET.—Portraits taken on a new and improved principle, whereby a permanent, true, and pleasing likeness is insured; also tinted or coloured in the highest style of Miniature Painting, by the best Artists of the Day, on Paper or Ivory, in Water or Oil Colour. From its long-existing artistic pre-eminence, this Establishment offers unique advantages to the Nobility and Gentry who are desirous of having Portraits taken, or Oil or Water-colour Paintings and Drawings copied. A great variety of Photographic Specimens of Copies from Thorburn, Ross, Richmond, Eddis, Sir Thomas Lawrence, and others, may be seen at his Gallery, 127, Regent-street.

OPERA COLONNADE, RESTAURANT, Charles-street, Haymarket, (near THEATRE ROYAL HOTEL). At this Establishment LUNCHEONS and DINNERS in the most elegant style, are to be had upon the most MODERATE SCALE OF CHARGES. "THE CUISINE" is under the direction of a WELL-KNOWN "CHEF" and the WINES, &c., are of the CHOICEST DESCRIPTION.

The SMOKING SALOON is one of the BEST VENTILATED and most elegant Rooms in the Kingdom. All the CHARGES are FIXED, a Tariff of which may be had on application to the MANAGER at the RESTAURANT.

MESSRS. J. & R. M'CRACKEN, FOREIGN AGENTS, and AGENTS to the ROYAL ACADEMY, 7, Old Jewry, use to remind the Nobility and Gentry, that they continue to receive Consignments of Objects of Fine Arts, Baggage, &c., from all parts of the Continent, for clearing through the Custom House, &c., and that they undertake the shipment, in effect to all parts of the world. Lists of their Correspondents abroad, and every information may be had on application at their Office, as above. Also, in Paris, of M. M. CHATELAIN, 24, Rue Croix de Petite, established upwards of fifty years, as a Packer and Custom House Agent to the French Court and to the Musée Royal.

LEONARD & CO., AUCTIONEERS, BOSTON, U.S. respectfully solicit Consignments, especially of Literary Property; and trust, that an experience of twenty years, strict personal attention, and ample means, will insure satisfactory and prompt returns. They have the honour to refer to Messrs. SAMUEL LOW, Son & Co., Ludgate-hill, London. "THAYER & WARREN, India-buildings, Liverpool. "LITTLE, BROWN & Co., Boston, U.S. "PHILLIPS, Sampson & Co., Boston, U.S.

LEONARD & CO. N.B. LEONARD & CO. are the Auctioneers for Conducting the Annual Book-Trade Sales in Boston.

MR. PAGE is instructed to SELL a first-class Stationery, Printing, and Bookbinding BUSINESS, situated in the South of Ireland. The office is furnished with several Iron Presses, and an excellent assortment of Type. The returns are over 3,000. There is a valuable Lease, and the concern may be entered upon for about 1,000.—Apply to Mr. PAGE, Auctioneer and Valuer, 28, Coleman-street, E.C.

PARTNER WANTED in the Publishing Business.—The Advertiser possesses valuable Educational Copyrights in extensive use in Public Schools, in connection with the business, the issue of a literary periodical is contemplated. Thoroughly satisfactory references given and required. Capital required, 500l.—Apply to Mr. PAGE, Valuer to the Trade, 28, Coleman-street, E.C.

PARTNERSHIP.—To Men of Business.—A valuable old-established Trade.—Mr. PAGE is instructed to negotiate the sale of the business of a Stationery and Bookbinding Office, which has been in existence for nearly half a century. The connection with the Nobility, Gentry, Commercial Houses, &c., is extensive. The profits are excellent, and every investigation will be afforded.—Apply to Mr. PAGE, Auctioneer and Valuer, 28, Coleman-street, E.C.

Sales by Auction The Library of the late THOMAS BARRETT, Esq., of Lee Priory, Kent.

MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY & JOHN WILKINSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works Illustrative of the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 3, Wellington-street, Strand, on MONDAY, July 12, a LARGE QUANTITY of the Works of the late MRS. M. BARRETT'S LIBRARY of the late THOMAS BARRETT, Esq., of Lee Priory, Kent, comprising Highland's Historical, Monumental, Genealogical Collections relative to the County of Gloucester, 2 vols. in the original numbers.—Hasted's History of Kent, 4 vols.—Thornton's Antiquities of Nottinghamshire, with the rare slip—Ashmole's Institutions, Laws, and Ceremonies of the Order of the Garter—Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, 3 vols. a beautiful copy in red morocco—Heures à l'usage de Rome, Paris, 1514—Pontiforium ad usum Ecclesie Sarisburiensis, a very fine copy of this extremely rare book, Paris, 1658—Processionale ad usum Ecclesie Sarisburiensis, of great rarity, Paris, 1530—Saint Gelas, Le Verger d'Onneux, very rare—Polyphili Hyperotomachia, Ven. 1490—Works printed at the Strawberry Hill Press—and various books in the general branches of Literature. May be viewed two days previous, and Catalogues had; if in the country, on receipt of two stamps.

Modern Books, New, in Cloth.—Four Days' Sale. MR. HODGSON will SELL by AUCTION, at his New Rooms, the corner of Fleet-street and Chancery-lane, on MONDAY, July 4, and three following days, at half-past 12, a LARGE QUANTITY of the Works of the late MRS. M. BARRETT'S LIBRARY of the late THOMAS BARRETT, Esq., of Lee Priory, Kent, comprising Standard Works in History, Biography, Travels, and Poetry—a large Collection of Religious Publications, School Books, Juvenile and Elementary Works, Halfway Literature, Books of Prints, &c.—also, a Stock of Books in Quires, including the remainders of several Theological Works. To be viewed, and Catalogues forwarded on receipt of two stamps.

The Stereotype Plates and Copyrights of the late Mr. ADAM SCOTT, of Charterhouse-square.

MR. HODGSON will SELL by AUCTION, at his New Rooms, the corner of Fleet-street and Chancery-lane, on TUESDAY, July 5, the STEREO TYPE PLATES and the COPYRIGHTS of the following Publications, of the late Mr. ADAM SCOTT, viz.: British Military and Naval Geography, 3 vols. 8mo.—Burns's Poems, 2 vols. 8mo.—Boswell's Poems, 2 vols. 8mo.—Thomson's Seasons, 2 vols. 8mo.—Wilberforce's Christianity, 2 vols. 8mo.—Butler's Analogy, 2 vols. 8mo.—Mason on Self-Knowledge, 2 vols. 8mo.—Comstock and Holby's Natural Philosophy, 16mo.—Robinson Crusoe, 16mo.—Turner's English Grammar, 16mo.—Woodland Rambles, 16mo.—Macgillivray's Manuals of Botany and Geology, 16mo.—Hobly's Manual of Chemistry, 16mo.—Ditto of the Steam Engine, 16mo.—&c. &c. Also, the Stereotype Plates to Greenwood's Large County Maps and other Property. To be viewed, and Catalogues had.

CHAPEL OF EXETER COLLEGE.—HOSPITALS.—THE BUILDER OF THIS DAY, price 4s. stamped 2s. contains:—*Fine View of Chapel, Exeter College, Exeter;—Hospital: Blackburn Infirmary—Van Hook's System of Ventilation—Concrete Building—Monuments—Fittings—St. Michael's—The Thames and its Neighbourhood (with Illustrations)—Masters and Men—Chips from Ireland—Builder's Law Notes—Foreign Engineering Works—Surrey's Actions—A Library at Aldershot—The Horse-shoe Arch—The Drinking Fountain Competition—France—Church-building News—School-building News, &c.—Office, 1, York-street, Covent-garden; and all Bookellers.*

CALVIN'S INSTITUTES.
In 3 vols. 8vo. 1,500 pages (with Portrait and Fac-similes), price 32s.
INSTITUTES OF THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION. By JOHN CALVIN. Translated by HENRY BEVERIDGE, Esq.
Edinburgh: E. & T. Clark. London: Hamilton, Adams & Co.

On Tuesday next will be published, price Half-a-Crown, and may be had through all Bookellers.

SUGGESTIONS as to the EMPLOYMENT of a NOVUM ORGANUM MORALIUM; or, Thoughts on the Nature of the Differential Calculus, and on the Application of its Principles to Metaphysics, with a view to the Advancement of Demonstration and Certainty in Moral, Political, and Ecclesiastical Affairs. By TRESHAM DAMES GREGG, Chaplain of St. Mary's, Within the Church of St. Nicholas, intra muros Dublin.

This short work discovers the source of the true, the beautiful, and the sublime, in poetry and in expression, and of the degeneracy of the present age in these particulars; and affords a clue to the solution of most of the mysteries that have in every age exercised the minds of men.
London: H. Baillière, 219, Regent-street; and Messrs. Baillière Brothers, 40, Broadway, New York.

MESSRS. SEELEY, SEELEY, JACKSON & HALLIDAY
Are now Publishing—

I.
A New and Revised Edition, in small 8vo. cloth, price 2s.
ESSAYS on the CHURCH. By A. LAYMAN.
"This Edition is in great part re-written, with a view to the present state of Church questions."

II.
In large type, crown 8vo. limp cloth, price 1s. 6d.

A HANDBOOK for the SICK: a Selection of Texts, with a few Hymns. With an Introductory Address to the Sick and Afflicted. By the Rev. W. B. MACKENZIE, M.A.

III.
The Third Edition, with 20 entirely new and beautiful Engravings, in small 8vo. cloth, price 2s.

SUNDAY AFTERNOONS in the NURSERY: being Familiar Narratives from the Book of Genesis. By MARIA LOUISA CHARLESWORTH, Author of 'Ministering Children.'

IV.
The Twentieth Thousand, price 3s.

The MINISTRY of LIFE. By MARIA LOUISA CHARLESWORTH, Author of 'Ministering Children.' With Steel Frontispiece and Vignette Title.

V.
The Fiftieth Thousand, price 2s.

MINISTERING CHILDREN. By MARIA LOUISA CHARLESWORTH. With a Frontispiece.
Seeley, Jackson & Halliday, 54, Fleet-street, London.

MURRAY'S HANDBOOK FOR INDIA.

Now ready, with Maps, 2 vols. post 8vo. 24s.

A HANDBOOK OF INDIA.

MADRAS AND BOMBAY.

Intended for the use of Travellers, Officers, and Civilians.

Containing Information useful before starting, as to Outfit, Health, Expenses, Comfort, the Overland Route, &c. With Vocabularies and Dialogues of the Spoken Languages.

By EDWARD B. EASTWICK,

Late Professor at Haileybury College.

"Mr. Murray has extended his valuable guidance to the East, and here offers a Handbook to those who may feel inclined to pay a visit to our Indian empire. The part of guide has been undertaken and successfully executed by Professor Eastwick, who is equally familiar with the languages, the people, and the topography of the countries through which he guides us."—*Times*.

"A vast historical and personal knowledge of India has been sifted into this volume, which is no compilation, but an elaborately executed account, by a writer of the highest qualifications. The travellers, officers, and civilians, for whom it is intended, owe their best gratitude to Mr. Eastwick for the labour and learning he has brought to the accomplishment of a task so intrinsically formidable."—*Athenæum*.

"Mr. Murray's admirable Handbook contains a vast amount of well-selected information on all topics calculated to interest a traveller in the Indian peninsula."—*Press*.

"In securing the services of Mr. Eastwick to compile a Handbook for India, Mr. Murray has made an excellent choice; for, as a working editor, it is next to impossible to conceive a gentleman better qualified."—*Shipping Gazette*.

"It is more than a compliment, it is a praise to say of this Handbook that the careful digest of useful and necessary matter renders it less available for literary notice than some of its predecessors."—*Spectator*.

"The extensive and varied nature of the information here presented to the general reader is only equalled by its accuracy, while the unavoidable dryness of topographical details is pleasantly relieved by legends and anecdotes. To the British public generally, the simple Introduction alone would be a very valuable boon, explaining as it does in a clear and popular manner so many matters of interest connected with Indian peculiarities."—*Literary Gazette*.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

ONCE A WEEK.

Contents of No. I., published this day, price 3d.

Once a Week. By Shirley Brooks. Illustrated by John Leech.—Man among the Mammoths. Illustrated.—Audun and his White Bear. By G. W. Dasent. Illustrated by John Tenniel.—Snakes and their Prey.—An African Adventure.—English Projectile. By W. Bridges Adams.—Magenta. By Tom Taylor. Illustrated by J. E. Mills.—A Good Fight. By Charles Reade. Illustrated by C. Keene.—The Tail of a Tadpole. By G. H. Lewes.—The Original Bun House. Illustrated by John Leech.

BRADBURY & EVANS, 11, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street.

JULY, 1859.

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL WORKS OF THE PRESENT SEASON

IN CIRCULATION AT

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.

MASSON'S BRITISH NOVELISTS.
SIXTEEN YEARS OF AN ARTIST'S LIFE.
PEAKS, PASSERS, AND GLACIERS.
THEOLOGICAL DRAMA OF ITALIAN WOMEN.
WHATLEY ON PALMY'S MORAL PHILOSOPHY.
HUGH MILLER'S LECTURES ON GEOLOGY.
WHAT WILL HE DO WITH IT?
MEMOIRS OF THE DUCHESS OF ORLEANS.
WHITE'S HISTORY OF FRANCE.
HAMILTON'S LECTURES ON METAPHYSICS.
ROUND THE SOY, by Mrs. Gaskell.
CARLYLE'S FRIDRICH THE SECOND.
HAMILTON'S MEMOIRS OF JAMES WILSON.
KANE'S WANDERINGS OF AN ARTIST.
MASSON'S LIFE AND TIMES OF MILTON.
ELLIS'S VISITS TO MADAGASCAR.
THE SCOUTING OF THE WHITE HORSE.
MARSHMAN'S LIFE OF CARY.
PARDON'S EPISODES OF FRENCH HISTORY.
HOWITT'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
HODSON'S TWELVE YEARS IN INDIA.
WHITE'S NORTHERN IRELAND AND THE BORDER.
LETTERS FROM SPAIN, by W. C. Bryant.
BURTON'S MEMOIR OF P. F. TITUS.
RICHARD PYNELL, by George Meredith.
WALPOLE'S LATEST JOURNALS.
SIX YEARS IN RUSSIA, by a Lady.
SAWYER'S HISTORICAL STUDIES.
COLLETTA'S HISTORY OF NAPLES.
ROBERTSON'S LECTURES AND ADDRESSES.
GROFFAT HANLEY, by Henry Kingsley.
JOWETT ON THE THEOLOGICALS. A New Edition.
THE SHELLEY MEMORIALS.
SCHIMMELPENNINGK'S PRINCIPLES OF BEAUTY.
BONAPARTE'S ITALIAN CAMPAIGNS.

NEWMAN'S LECTURES ON UNIVERSITY SUBJECTS.
COSMUS SERILA.—EVERY DAY.
MILL'S DISSERTATIONS AND DISCUSSIONS.
MACKAY'S TRAVELS IN AMERICA.
WELSH'S PYRENEAN FROM WEST TO EAST.
ADAM BEDE, by George Elliot.
THE BERTRAMS.—ROBERT MORRAY.
LIFE OF DOUGLAS JERROLD.
THE THREE PATHS, by Mrs. Grey.
BISHOP'S CHEMISTRY. A New Edition.
MEMOIRS OF ROBERT HOEDY.
POPULAR HOUSE ACADEMY.—ERIC.
FRAZER'S LETTERS FROM THE PENINSULA.
LIFE IN TUSCANY, by Mabel Crawford.
MOTHERS OF GREAT MEN, by Mrs. Ellis.
BRATON'S JEW IN THE EAST.
WINGFIELD'S DALMATIA.
MARTINEAU'S ENGLAND AND HER SOLDIERS.
CANTERBURY SERMONS, by A. P. Stanley.
VISITS TO ITALY, by Lord Broughton.
KING'S ITALIAN VALLEYS OF THE ALPS.
AGNES HOPETOUN, by Mrs. Oliphant.
MURHEAD'S LIFE OF JAMES WATT.
STEPHAN LANGTON, by M. F. Tupper.
JOHN'S NATURAL HISTORY.
MULLER'S LITERATURE OF GREECE.
FOSTER'S BIOGRAPHICAL ESSAYS.
MANSELL'S HAMPTON LECTURES.
BARON ALDERSON'S LIFE AND CHARGES.
LORD CAMPBELL'S ESSAY ON SHAKESPEARE.
BOOK OF THE THAMES, by Mr. and Mrs. Hall.
VON TEMPERT'S TRAVELS IN MEXICO.
BAILLIE'S MEMOIR OF ST. AUGUSTINE.
BUCKINGHAM'S COURT OF GEORGE IV.
WRAKALL'S ARMIES OF EUROPE.
ANDREWS'S HISTORY OF JOURNALISM.
LIFE AND BOOKS, by J. F. Boyes.

JOURNAL, by Mrs. Dalrymple Elliott.
VAUGHAN'S ENGLISH REVOLUTIONS.
TRENCH'S GLOSSARY OF WORDS.
RAGGED HOMES AND HOW TO Mend THEM.
CONNOLLY'S ROMANCE OF THE RANKS.
BUSK'S NAVIES OF THE WORLD.
THE LEES OF BLENDON HALL.
OCROLA, by Capt. Mayne Reid.
THE ROMAN QUESTION, by E. About.
RUSKIN'S LECTURES ON ART.
A MOTHER'S TRIAL.—VILLAGE BELLES.
AUBORA LEIGH. A New Edition.
TRUST FOR TRUST.—WOODLEIGH.
CHIEFS OF PARTIES, by D. O. Maddyn.
LOVE ME LITTLE, LOVE ME LONG.
A LADY'S TOUR ROUND MONTE ROSA.
STAPLETON'S CANNING AND HIS TIMES.
WHAT IS REVELATION? by F. D. Maurice.
THE TWO SICILIES, by Julia Kavanagh.
TAYLOR'S LOGIC IN THEOLOGY.
FREER'S HENRY III. OF FRANCE.
AGASSIZ ON CLASSIFICATION.
SALA'S GASLIGHT AND DAYLIGHT.
KAYE'S CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.
LADY MORGAN'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.
HAWKVIEW, by Holme Lee.
CONFIDENCES, by the Author of 'Rita.'
WORMS' EPOCHS OF PAINTING.
POWELL'S ORDER OF NATURE.
THE CONVALESCENT, by N. P. Willis.
SEREN'S JOURNAL KEPT IN TURKEY.
OUR FARM OF FOUR ACRES.
MOULLE'S EARLY CHRISTIAN ORATORY.
ESSAY ON LIBERTY, by J. S. Mill.
LYRICS OF LIFE, by F. W. Farrar.
JEFFSON'S TOUR IN BRITANNY.
CAMPBELL'S PATRIARCH. A New Edition.

The present rate of increase exceeds ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND VOLUMES per Annum,

Consisting chiefly of Works of permanent interest and value.

Single Subscription, ONE GUINEA per Annum.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY SUBSCRIPTION, TWO GUINEAS and upwards, according to the number of Volumes required.

CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE,
New Oxford-street, London, and Cross-street, Manchester.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS

In GOOD CONDITION, at reasonable Prices.

- Bosworth's Anglo-Saxon Dictionary, with a longer Preface, and Map of Languages, royal 8vo. 1838, 2l.
- Burnet on Painting, four Parts, complete, 4to. coloured Engravings, 2l. 6s.
- Clarke's (Adam) Holy Bible, 6 vols. 4to. Tegg's edition, large paper, calf gilt, 4l. 10s.
- Dryden's Works, complete, with Historical, Critical, and Explanatory Notes, and Life by Sir Walter Scott, 1808, 15 vols. 8vo. calf gilt, 7l. 7s.
- Ellis's History and Antiquities of the Parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, and the Liberty of Norton Folgate, Engravings, calf, 1l. 12s.
- Foreign Review, and Foreign Quarterly Review, from its commencement in 1827, 37 vols. 8vo. half Russia, 2l. 12s. 6d.—The first five only are titled the Foreign Review.
- Hakluyt Society's Publications, from the commencement to 1854, 16 vols. Maps and Plates, 2l. 10s.
- Imperial Gazetteer, eight Parts, complete, 2l. 10s.
- Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society, from the commencement to 1858, 4l. Paris, 4l. 8s.
- Journal of the Royal Geographical Society of London, Vols. I. to XXVII. 8vo. half calf, perfectly clean, but not quite uniform, 7l. 10s.
- Lewis's Topographical Dictionary of England and Wales, 4to, with Atlas, 1840, 7 vols. cloth, 2l. 12s. 6d.
- Lightfoot's (Rev. John, D.D.) Whole Works, 13 vols. 8vo. boards, 2l. 10s.
- Loudon's Arboretum et Fruticetum Britannicum; or, the Trees and Shrubs of Britain, 8 vols. 8vo. (four of letter-press and four of Plates), with nearly 3,000 Plates of Trees and Shrubs, cloth, 3l. 5s.
- Lysons's Magna Britannia; or County History of Great Britain, Plates, and Maps, 6 vols. 4to. calf gilt, 4l. All published.
- Novum Testamentum Græcum cum Lectionibus Variis, cum Commentario plenior, studio Wetstein, 2 vols. folio, uncut, 4l. 10s.
- Pictorial History of England, by Craik and Macfarlane, 8 vols. imp. 8vo. bound in 19, with title-pages to each volume, half-bound, pale Russia, an original copy, 2l.
- Ray Society Publications:—
—Reports on the Progress of Zoology and Botany—Steensund on the Alteration of Generations—Memoirs of John Ray—Reports and Papers on Botany—Meyen, Botanical Geography—Reports on Zoology—Oken, Elements of Physiophilosophy—Correspondence of John Ray—Amasis, Catalogue of Books, &c. on Zoology and Geology, 4 vols.—Reports and Papers on Botany, by Hensley—Baird on British Entomotrachea—Darwin, Monograph of Cirripedia, 2 vols.—Leighton on Anglo-carpos Lichens—Botanical and Physiologistical Memoirs, 15 vols., 4l. 12s.—The whole of the 8 vols. of this valuable Series.
- Reports of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, 1843 to 1856, boards, 15 vols. 8vo. 3l. 12s.
- Soames's History of the Reformation of the Church of England, 4 vols. 8vo. morocco, gilt edges, 2l. 2s.
- Shakespeare's Plays and Poems, edited by J. P. Collier, 8 vols. 8vo. cloth, contents lettered, 2l. 17s. 6d.
- Simson's Works, including his Skeletons of Sermons, and Horse Homiletics, 21 vols. 8vo. cloth, 4l. 6s.
- The Book of Common Prayer, with Notes, Legal and Historical, by A. G. Stephens, Esq., 3 vols. imp. 8vo. large paper, 1l. 5s.
- Waverley Novels, the Abbotsford Edition, embellished with 120 beautiful Engravings on Steel, and 5,000 fine Woodcuts, 12 vols. royal 8vo. original cloth, 7l. 12s.
- Another Copy, with five extra volumes, containing Tales of a Grandfather—Life of Napoleon—Miscellaneous Prose Works—Poetical Works, and Life of the Author, half morocco, gilt tops, 17 vols. 12l. 12s.
- Yarrell's History of British Birds, second edition, with Additions, 3 vols. 8vo. cloth, 3l. 5s.
- A remarkably Curious Edition of the New Testament, as translated by the Martyr William Tyndale. The first printed by R. J. in the reign of King Edward the Sixth, containing singularly curious Woodcuts and floreated capitals, printed in the black letter, &c. A precious volume, of great rarity, unfortunately imperfect, but very sound.

Small Parcels of Books purchased on equitable Terms,

APPLY TO WILLIAM JOHNSTON,

15, QUEEN-STREET, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

BOOKS WANTED

(For a Neighbour).

- Caxton. The Festyvall. Folio.
- The Proufftable Boke for Mane's Soule. Folio.
- The Lyffe of St. Jerome. 4to.
- Lydgate's Lyff of Our Lady. Folio.

Books Wanted—continued.

- Historie of Blanchardyne and Princess Eglantine. Folio.
- Boke of Seynt Albans. 1486. Folio.
- Boke of the Fayt of Arms and of Chyvalrye. 1489. Folio.
- Chester (Robert), The Annals of Great Brittain. 1611.
- The Mirroure of the World. Folio.
- The Kalendar of the Shyppers. Folio. 1503.
- Rycharde Cuer du Lyon. 4to. 1528.
- Exornatorium Curatorum. 4to. 1519.

AMERICAN BOOKS WANTED

(For Exportation).

- Sir W. Raleigh's Discoverie of Guinea. 1596.
- Nova Britannia: Offering most excellent Fruits by Planting in Virginia. 1600.
- Good Speed to Virginia. 1639.
- Cotton's (John) The Planter's Plea. 1630.
- Eliot's (John) The Indian Grammar begun, Cambridge, N.E. 1686.

The late LORD LYONS is the Portrait presented gratis this week, July 2, with No. 74 of THE ILLUSTRATED NEWS of the WORLD, price 6d., by post, 7d. Next week, H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

NEW AND ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS
of Subscription, commencing July 2.—The "Drawing-room Portrait Gallery of Eminent Personages" (first or second series) a five-guinea book, beautifully bound, delivered at once, and the "Illustrated News of the World" for forty weeks from date of Subscription, for 30s. post free, direct from the Office. The Quarterly Subscription is 7s. 7d. post free; or for 4d. extra postage, the 13 Portraits and Memoirs may be sent at once (in advance), and will be received in perfectly good condition for binding. Further particulars on application. Agents wanted in every town and village to procure Subscriptions. Apply by letter to Mr. JOHN TALLIS.

A 2L 5s. BOOK for 1L 1s., handsomely bound, gilt edges.

Will be ready early in July, the Second Series of

THE DRAWING-ROOM PORTRAIT
GALLERY OF EMINENT PERSONAGES; comprising FORTY BEAUTIFUL PORTRAITS published in the ILLUSTRATED NEWS OF THE WORLD during the present year. Engraved on Steel by D. J. POUND, from Photographs by MAYALL, and other celebrated Artists, accompanied by MEMOIRS by the best Authors. The First Series may be had, price 21s., of all Booksellers, or direct from the Office, 129, Strand; West-End Branch, 122, Regent-street, (next to H. J. & D. Nicoll's Faislet Warehouse).

NEW VOLUME OF DODSLEY'S AND RIVINGTONS' ANNUAL REGISTER.

Now ready, in 8vo. price 15s.

THE ANNUAL REGISTER; or, a View of the History and Politics of the Year 1858.

Rivingtons; Longman & Co.; Hamilton & Co.; Simpkin & Co.; Houlston & Wright; Smith, Elder & Co.; T. Bumpus; Waller & Son; J. Thomas; L. Booth; A. Cleaver; Upham & Best; Bell & Daldy; Willis & Sotherton; Bickers & Bush; W. Heath; and J. Toovey.

As the Complete Series of Volumes, commencing with Her Majesty's Reign, may always be had by New Subscribers or others; or any single volume since 1831.

MARY; and Other Poems. By ROBERT W. BUCHANAN.

"At times his poetic flights are of the purest and most exquisite order."—*Literary Gazette.*

"Fertile thinking, and a certain depth of sentiment, with taste and cultivation."—*Athenæum.*

"There is genuine merit in Mr. Buchanan's poetry...singular pathetic sweetness of feeling."—*Bookeller.*

"Mr. Buchanan is a minstrel who cannot be set aside by any critic...Marked richness of language...metaphorical opulence...unmistakably the work of a minstrel."—*Critic.*

"One of the most estimable works of the modern poetic school."

A Great depth of feeling; fertile imagination...His beautiful poem of "Mary."—*Sunday Times.*

Glasgow: Thomas Murray & Son.

Published 1st June, price 4s.

THE GEOLOGY OF ARRAN AND CLYDES DALE; embracing also the BOTANY and MARINE ZOOLOGY of ARRAN, with complete Lists of Species. By JAMES HRYCE, M.A., LL.D. F.R.S., High School of Glasgow, and Rev. CHARLES P. MILES, M.A., M.D. F.R.S., Principal of the Protestant College, Malta; and a Few Notes on the MARINE LEPIDOPTERA, by HENRY T. STANTON, Esq.

London and Glasgow: R. Griffin & Co.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF THE ADMIRALTY.

Now ready, Third Edition, thoroughly revised, with Maps, &c. post 8vo. 9s.

THE ADMIRALTY MANUAL OF SCIENTIFIC ENQUIRY, prepared for the Use of Officers and Travellers in General. Edited by Sir JOHN F. W. HERSCHEL, Bart. A New Edition, Superintended by Rev. ROBERT MAIN, M.A.

Contents. Meteorology—Sir J. F. W. Herschel. Atmospheric Waves—W. R. Birt. Zoology—R. Owen. Botany—Sir W. Hooker. Ethnology—Dr. Pritchard. Statistics—G. R. Porter. Medical Statistics—Dr. Bryson.

John Murray, Albemarle-street, Publisher to the Admiralty.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

Now ready, with a Map, price 2s. 6d.

THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGNS of GENERAL BONAPARTE, 1796 and 1800. By GEORGE HOOPER. London: Smith, Elder & Co. 65, Cornhill.

THE WAR IN ITALY. In four. 8vo. 2s. boards, cloth.

CONTINENTAL EUROPE, from 1792 to 1800. With Details of the War to the Battle of Solferino. By J. W. KING.

TRAVELS and TRAVELLERS. By Mrs. TROLLOPE, including Rambles in Bavaria, Switzerland, and Sardinia, &c. 8vo. 8s. 2s. London: Knight & Son; and all Booksellers and Railways.

ROME AND THE POPE.

Now ready, in One Volume, 8vo. price 7s. 6d.

THE ROMAN QUESTION. By E. ABOUT. Translated from the French by H. C. COAPE. (Suppressed in France.) "One of the most pungent productions of the day."—*Times*, May 26.

"Intolerably witty, and mercilessly truthful."—*Daily News*, May 3.

"M. About descends into the darkness, and seizes upon the vulture of this national Prometheus."—*Athenæum*, May 14.

W. Jeffs, Foreign Bookseller and Publisher, 15, Burlington-arcade, and 65, King's Road, Brighton.

NEW GENERAL ATLAS.

Just published, Part II. of

KEITH JOHNSTON'S

ROYAL ATLAS

OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY, Containing Five Maps, and Index to each Map, viz.
THE MEDITERRANEAN, with Index to 2,170 Names on the Map.
PRUSSIA, with Index to 2,550 Names on the Map.
SOUTH-WEST RUSSIA, with Index to 3,740 Names on the Map.
CANADA, NEW BRUNSWICK, &c. (Two Plates), with Index to 3,070 Names on the Map.
WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS, Edinburgh and London.

MAPS

FROM

KEITH JOHNSTON'S ROYAL ATLAS, SOLD SEPARATELY.

I.

ITALY AND SARDINIA. Two Sheets, with Index of 6,330 Places on the Map. 6s. in sheet; 2s. in cloth case.

II.

NORTH AND CENTRAL ITALY. One Sheet, with Index, 3s.; or 4s. 6d. in cloth case.

III.

THE BASIN OF THE MEDITERRANEAN, with Plans of Venice, Trieste, Marseilles, Valletta, Genoa, Alexandria, &c. One Sheet, with Index, 3s.; or in cloth case, 4s. 6d.

IV.

SWITZERLAND. One Sheet, with Index of 4,907 Places, 3s.; or 4s. 6d. in cloth case.

V.

THE CANADAS, NEW BRUNSWICK, &c. Two Sheets, with Index, 2s.; or 2s. in cloth case.

MAP OF EUROPE. By A. KEITH JOHNSTON, F.R.S.E., &c. Four Sheets imperial, coloured, 12s.; or 21s. in cloth case.

GEOLOGICAL MAP OF EUROPE. By Sir R. I. MURCHISON, Prof. NICHOL, and KEITH JOHNSTON. 4 ft. 1 in. by 5 ft. 6 in. Beautifully printed in colours, 6s.; or in cloth case, 8l. 10s.

GEOLOGICAL MAP OF SCOTLAND. By Prof. NICHOL. 5 ft. by 3 ft. Printed in colours, with Index, 12s. in cloth case.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS, Edinburgh and London.

NEW EDITION, WITH INDEX.

This day is published,

A HANDY-BOOK ON PROPERTY LAW. By LORD ST. LEONARDS.

Seventh Edition, enlarged, with Index, price 3s. 6d.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS, Edinburgh and London.

NEW EDITION.

This day is published,

THE BALLADS OF SCOTLAND. Edited by PROF. ATTOUN.

Second Edition, revised and augmented, 2 vols. price 12s. WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS, Edinburgh and London.

BOSWORTH & HARRISON'S
NEW PUBLICATIONS.

1. **SOME MEMORIALS OF RENÉE OF FRANCE, DUCHESS OF FERRARA.** 1 vol. crown 8vo. cloth, with Portrait and Frontispiece. (Just ready.)

2. **OLD STYLES.** By HENRY SPICER, Esq. Author of 'Sights and Sounds,' 'The Lords of Killingham,' &c. Crown 8vo. cloth, 5s.

3. **The ART of EXTEMPORE SPEAKING:** Hints for the Pulpit, the Senate, and the Bar. By M. BAUPAIN, Vicar-General, and Professor at the Sorbonne. Second Edition. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 4s. 6d.
"A book of suggestions for men who would practise extempore speaking.... Eloquent, forcible, full of apposite illustrations." *Athenæum*.

4. **THE THREE PALACES; and Other Poems.** By JAMES ORTON, Author of 'The Enthusiast,' &c. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 3s.

5. **THE REVIVAL of the FRENCH EMPIRESHIP** ANTICIPATED from the NECESSITY OF PROPHETCY. By the late Rev. G. S. FABER, D.D. Fifth Edition. 1s.

6. **BEATRICE CENCI: an Historical Novel of the Sixteenth Century.** By F. D. GUERAZZI. Translated by CHARLES ALEX. SCOTT. Crown 8vo. cloth, 3s.

7. **A HUNDRED SHORT TALES for CHILDREN.** Translated from the German of G. VON SCHMID, by the Rev. F. B. WELLS, Rector of Woodchurch, Kent. Third Edition. 18mo. cloth, 1s. 6d.

8. **PETRONILLA; and Other Poems.** By the Rev. FREDERICK GEORGE LEE, M.A. Author of 'The Martyrs of Vienna and Lyons,' 'Poems,' &c. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 3s.

9. **THE MUTINY of the BENGAL ARMY:** an Historical Narrative. By ONE who has SERVED UNDER SIR CHARLES NAPIER. Seventh Edition. 1 vol. 8vo. cloth, 5s.

10. **A HANDBOOK of POLITICAL ECONOMY:** containing the First Principles of the Science, founded on the Works of Adam Smith, Ricardo, Mill, Malthus, &c. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 1s. 6d.
This very unpretending little work contains, in a few well-written pages, the sum of the whole science of Political Economy, and lays before the reader, in succinct and lucid sections, the result of much and careful study. — *Glasgow Herald*.

11. **CHRISTIAN FAMILY LIFE.** Translated from the German of Professor THIERSCH. Second Edition. Crown 8vo. cloth, 1s. 6d.
Contents.—Introduction—Marriage—Education—Filial Duty—Servants—Social Intercourse.

12. **THE HOLIDAY NUMBER, with Illustrations, price 6d. of KINGSTON'S MAGAZINE for BOYS.** An Entertaining Monthly Miscellany. Edited by WM. H. G. KINGSTON, Esq. Author of 'Peter the Whaler,' &c. Containing Articles on Sports and Games, and other Papers suitable for the Holidays.
The first four Numbers are still to be had. Each price 6d. post free. The following notices of the Press will indicate the satisfaction with which this favourite periodical has universally been received:—

"Kingston's Magazine for Boys" has been posted to school, and the brief criticism we get back is 'Stunning! Send No. 2.' — *Weekly Mail*.
"This nicely got-up and beautifully illustrated magazine cannot fail to be a favourite with the class to which it is especially addressed." — *Weekly Mail*.
"The present number gives us no cause to alter the good opinion we have formed of this periodical. There is a good variety of matter, well written, thoroughly boyish, and full of spirit. The illustrations are also very good. If we have any boy readers, we cordially recommend them to try it; at all events, parents who value our opinion should do so." — *Union*.
"Mr. Kingston will be hailed in many a school as a 'jolly good fellow.' He is already a favourite among boys, and if we mistake not, his magazine will render him famous for at least another generation." — *Journal of Education*.
"This is just the thing for boys—full of that sort of reading which most delights them; if succeeding numbers be equal to this one, boys throughout the county will be grateful to the publishers for the boon they give them." — *Hall's Advertiser*.
"A new sixpenny magazine. It is full of varied and interesting matter well suited for boys, and for girls too. It is illustrated with some good engravings." — *Leeds Intelligencer*.
"A wholesome, healthy, and hearty tone pervades this miscellany, which no boy can read without becoming better and braver, for all the incidents are cast in that peculiar mould which no English boy can fail to appreciate." — *Shrewsbury Chronicle*.

London: BOSWORTH & HARRISON, 215, Regent-street.

THE REV. E. A. BRAY'S REMAINS.
In 3 vols. fcap. 8vo. with Portrait, price 12s. cloth.
POETICAL REMAINS, Social, Sacred, and Miscellaneous, of the late EDWARD ATKYNS BRAY, B.D. F.R.S. Selected and Edited, with a Memoir of the Author, by Mrs. BRAY, Author of 'The Life of Stothard,' &c.
London: Longman, Green, and Co. Paternoster-row.

Just published, in post 8vo. price 12s. cloth,
THE POEMS of HEINE complete, translated in the Original Metres; with a Sketch of Heine's Life. By EDGAR ALFRED BOWRING, Translator of the Poems of Schiller and Goethe, and of the Book of Psalms literally rendered into English verse according to the Prayer-Book Version.
London: Longman, Green, and Co. Paternoster-row.

M'CULLOCH'S COMMERCIAL DICTIONARY. ARY. Improved Edition, in one thick volume, octavo. Shortly will be published, A DICTIONARY, PRACTICAL, THEORETICAL, and HISTORICAL, of COMMERCE and COMMERCIAL NAVIGATION, illustrated with Maps and Plans, by J. R. M'CULLOCH, Esq.; a New Edition revised, adapted to the present time, and containing much additional information.
London: Longman, Green, and Co. Paternoster-row.

BOOKS FOR THE SEASON.
Illustrated by Maps and Wood Engravings.
By WALTER C. DENDY, Author of 'The Philosophy of Mystery,' &c.

THE BEAUTIFUL ISLETS of BRITAIN. 10s. 6d.
"We are delighted to join Mr. Dendy in his trip." — *Athenæum*.

THE ISLETS of the CHANNEL. 4s. 6d.

THE WILD HEBRIDES. 5s. 6d.
"Mr. Dendy's book is one of the pleasantest we have taken up for a long time." — *Athenæum*.
London: Longman, Green, and Co. Paternoster-row.

The Fourth Edition, in 8vo. price 4s. cloth,
GUILT'S ENCYCLOPEDIA of ARCHITECTURE, Historical, Theoretical, and Practical. Comprising:—

1. History of Architecture.
2. Origin of Architecture.
3. Architecture of various Countries.
4. Architecture of Britain.
5. Theory of Architecture.
6. Materials used in Building.
7. Use of Materials.
8. Medium of Expression.
9. Practice of Architecture.
10. Principal Parts of a Building.
11. Combination of Parts.
12. Public Buildings.

"It should be possessed and used by every architectural student." — *Builder*.
London: Longman, Green, and Co. Paternoster-row.

NEW AND CHEAPER EDITION OF KEITH JOHNSTON'S GENERAL GAZETTEER, CORRECTED TO THE PRESENT TIME.

In 1 large vol. 8vo. of 1,360 pages, comprising about 50,000 Names of Places, price 2s. cloth; or half-russia, 3s.

DICTIONARY of GEOGRAPHY, Descriptive, Physical, Statistical, and Historical: Forming a complete General Gazetteer of the World. By ALEXANDER KEITH JOHNSTON, F.R.S.E., F.R.G.S., &c. Geographer at Edinburgh in Ordinary to Her Majesty. New and cheaper Edition, revised to May, 1859.

In the present edition of JOHNSON'S 'General Gazetteer,' while the whole body of the work has been carefully rectified by the Author to the present date, special attention has been paid to the late territorial changes in India, and to the other Colonial possessions of Great Britain. A very recent and accurate series of articles on the Australian Colonies has also been contributed by the author's friend, Mr. W. WESTGARTY.
London: Longman, Green, and Co. Paternoster-row.

Just published, cloth, price 7s. 6d.
SEVENTEEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE of the TREATMENT of DISEASE by MEANS of WATER. By ANDREW HENDERSON, M.R.C.S., Member of the Pathological Society of London, Consulting Surgeon to St. George's Park Hydropathic Establishment.
London: Henry Rees, 33, Strand.

Now ready, in demy 8vo. price 10s. 6d. cloth lettered,
UNITY in VARIETY, AS DEDUCED FROM THE VEGETABLE KINGDOM. By CHRISTOPHER DRESSER, Author of ' Rudiments of Botany,' Lecturer on Botany, and Master of the Botanical Drawing Classes in the Department of Science and Art, South Kensington Museum. Being an attempt at developing that science which is discoverable in the habits, mode of growth, and principle of construction of all plants.
London: J. S. Virtue, City-road, and Ivy-lane.

Now published, the following NEW WORKS in ENGLISH PHILOLOGY:—
A GLOSSARIAL INDEX to the PRINTED ENGLISH LITERATURE of the THIRTEENTH CENTURY. By HERBERT COLEMAN. 8vo. cloth, pp. 106, price 5s.

A GLOSSARY of WORDS and PHRASES usually regarded as PECULIAR to the UNITED STATES. By JOHN RUSSELL BARTLETT. Second Edition, greatly improved and enlarged. 8vo. cloth, pp. xxxii., 584, price 16s.

PROPOSAL for the PUBLICATION of a NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY. By the Philological Society. 8vo. pp. 22, will be sent free by post on receipt of six postage stamps.
London: Trübner & Co. 60, Paternoster-row.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

FRASER'S MAGAZINE,

For JULY, 1859, 2s. 6d.

CONTAINS

The Irrationale of Speech. By a Minute Philosopher.
Alexander von Humboldt—In Memoriam.
Holmby House. By G. J. Whyte Melville, Author of 'Dighy Grand.' Part VII.
Egyptian and Sacred Chronology.
On War in General, and Modern French Wars in Particular.
Notes on the National Drama of Spain. By J. R. Chorley. Chapter II.—Outlines.
Sword and Gown. By the Author of 'Guy Livingstone.' Part IV.
A Song from Garibaldi.
Thoughts on Modern English Literature.
A Visit to Mount Ararat.
The New Administration.

On the CLASSIFICATION and GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION of the MAMMALIA: being the Lecture on Sir Robert Read's Foundation, delivered before the University of Cambridge, 1859.
With an Appendix 'On the Gorilla,' and 'On the Extinction and Transmutation of Species.'
By RICHARD OWEN, F.R.S., Reader's Lecturer in the University; Superintendent of the Natural History Department in the British Museum. 5s.

GEORGE CANNING AND HIS TIMES. By AUGUSTUS GRANVILLE STAPLETON. 10s.

On FOREIGN JURISDICTION and the EXTRADITION of CRIMINALS. By the Right Hon. Sir G. CORNEWALL LEWIS, Bart. M.P. 8vo.

REVOLUTIONS in ENGLISH HISTORY. By ROBERT VAUGHAN, D.D.
The First Volume, REVOLUTIONS OF RACE. 12s.

DISSERTATIONS and DISCUSSIONS, POLITICAL, PHILOSOPHICAL, and HISTORICAL. By JOHN STUART MILL. 2 vols. 8vo. 5s.

THOUGHTS on PARLIAMENTARY REFORM. By JOHN STUART MILL. Second Edition, with Supplement. 1s. 6d.

A SELECT GLOSSARY of ENGLISH WORDS USED FORMERLY in SENSES DIFFERENT from their PRESENT. By R. CHENEVIX TRENCH, D.D. Dean of Westminster. 4s.

THE NEW CRATYLUS. By J. W. DONALDSON, D.D., Classical Examiner in the University of London. Third Edition, revised and considerably enlarged. 2s.

NOTES on HOSPITALS. By FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE. 3s.

MAJOR HODSON'S TWELVE YEARS of a SOLDIER'S LIFE in INDIA. Edited by his Brother, the Rev. GEORGE H. HODSON. Second Edition, with Additions. 10s. 6d.

SPIRITUAL SONGS for the SUNDAYS and HOLYDAYS THROUGHOUT the YEAR. By JOHN S. B. MONSELL, LL.D. Second Edition, Revised. 4s. 6d.

Of the PLURALITY of WORLDS. An ESSAY. Fifth Edition. 6s.

PALEY'S MORAL PHILOSOPHY: with ANNOTATIONS by R. WHATELY, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin. 7s.

DIGBY GRAND. By J. G. WHYTE MELVILLE. Third Edition. 5s.

MANUAL of GEOGRAPHICAL SCIENCE. Part the Second. 8vo. 15s., containing—
ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY, by the Rev. W. L. ERYAN, M.A., Vicar of Hay.
MARITIME DISCOVERY and MODERN GEOGRAPHY, by the Rev. C. G. NICOLAY. With copious Index.

The First Part, 8vo. 10s. 6d. contains:—
MATHEMATICAL GEOGRAPHY, by M. O'BRIEN, M.A.
PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, by D. T. ANSTED, M.A. F.R.S.
CHARTOGRAPHY, by J. R. JACKSON, F.R.S.
GEOGRAPHICAL TERMINOLOGY, by Rev. C. G. NICOLAY.

London: JOHN W. PARKER & SON, West Strand.

NEW WORKS.

This day is published, No. 3 of
BENTLEY'S QUARTERLY REVIEW.

CONTENTS.

1. THE FACTION FIGHTS.
2. POPULAR PREACHING.
3. LORD CORNWALLIS.
4. MODERN GERMAN PHILOSOPHY.
5. ADAM BEDE AND RECENT NOVELS.
6. FRANCE.
7. THE DRAMA OF THE DAY.
8. THE CAMPAIGN IN ITALY.
9. THE ART EXHIBITIONS OF 1859.

TALES FROM BENTLEY. No. I.

Containing Stories by Maxwell, by the Author of 'Rattlin the Reeler,' and by the Author of 'Headlong Hall.' Price 6d.

HISTORY OF THE GREAT FRENCH REVOLUTION.

In Monthly Parts, price One Shilling each, with two beautiful Engravings; or in Fortnightly Numbers, price 6d. each, with one illustration.

Part I., with Illustration of the Attack on the Bastille, and a Portrait of the Duke of Orleans. One Shilling

POLEHAMPTON MEMOIRS.

A New and Cheaper Edition of the
MEMOIRS of the Rev. HENRY STEDMAN POLEHAMPTON.

By his BROTHERS.

Small 8vo. 5s.

[On Tuesday.

OUR NATIONAL DEFENCES.**MILITARY OPINIONS.**

By General Sir JOHN FOX BURGOTNE, Bart. G.C.B.

8vo. 14s.

- I. OUR NATIONAL DEFENCES.
- II. THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.
- III. MILITARY MAXIMS AND OPINIONS.

SEVEN YEARS' TRAVEL IN CENTRAL AMERICA, NORTHERN MEXICO, and the FAR WEST of the UNITED STATES.

By JULIUS FROEBEL.

8vo. with numerous beautiful Illustrations, 12s.

THE STORY OF CAWNPORE.

By CAPTAIN MOWBRAY THOMSON,

One of the only two Survivors.

Post 8vo. with 3 Illustrations, 10s. 6d.

A New Edition of
JAMES'S NAVAL HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

To be completed in Six Monthly Five-Shilling Volumes, with a Portrait to each.

[Volume III. This day.

THE LATTER DAYS OF JERUSALEM AND ROME. AS REVEALED IN SCRIPTURE.

By DOMINICK M'CAUSLAND, LL.D.

Author of 'Sermons in Stones.' 8vo. 14s.

New Edition of 'RTA.'

Small 8vo. 2s. 6d.

THE MOTHERS OF GREAT MEN.

By MRS. ELLIS,

Author of 'The Women of England,' 'Friends at their own Firesides.'

8vo. with a Portrait of the Mother of Napoleon and of Henry IV. of France. 10s. 6d.

VILLAGE BELES.

By the Author of 'Mary Powell,' 'The Ladies of Bever Hollow.'

Small 8vo. 2s.

"This is a charming story, charmingly told. There is a simplicity, purity, and truth running through this lady's stories that render them inexpressibly pleasing to us."—Morning Star.

RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington-street,
(Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.)

13, GREAT MARLBOROUGH-STREET.
HURST & BLACKETT'S
NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SIXTEEN YEARS of an ARTIST'S

LIFE IN MOROCCO, SPAIN, and the CANARY ISLANDS. By Mrs. ELIZABETH MURRAY. 2 vols. 8vo. with Coloured Illustrations.

"From a brilliant artist and a pleasant woman, writing of such scenery and circumstances as are to be found in Spain, Morocco, and the Canary Islands, we have the right to look for one of the most pictorial and enjoyable books. The faculty for observation, the keen perceptions, the quick eye for picturesque beauty, novelty, and local colouring, that specially mark the artist nature, ought to give us a faultless photograph when presenting views of foreign scenery, or stranger manners. We are glad to find that Mrs. Murray has fulfilled in her book some of the obligations laid on her by her reputation as an artist. We do not say that her book is the book of the season, but it is a success that she has achieved, and her work will be much liked and extensively read. Fresh, sparkling, full of delightful gossip; full, too, of artistic characteristics, the volumes will lighten many a heavy hour, and throw colour into many a sombre day."

Literary Gazette.

The JEWS in the EAST. By the Rev. P. BEATON, M.A., Chaplain to the Forces. From the German of Dr. FRANKL. 2 vols. 21s.

THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM'S MEMOIRS of the COURT of GEORGE IV. From Original Family Documents. 2 vols. with Portraits.

REALITIES of PARIS LIFE. By the Author of 'FLEMISH INTERIORS.' 3 vols. with Illustrations. [Just ready.

A WOMAN'S THOUGHTS about WOMEN, by the Author of 'JOHN HALIFAX, GENTLEMAN,' price 5s. elegantly printed, bound, and illustrated, forming the Fifth Vol. of HURST & BLACKETT'S STANDARD LIBRARY of CHEAP EDITIONS of POPULAR MODERN WORKS.

Volumes already published—

1. Sam Slick's Nature and Human NATURE.
2. John Halifax, Gentleman.
3. The Crescent and the Cross. By ELIOT WARBURTON.
4. Nathalie, by Julia Kavanagh.

COLBURN'S UNITED SERVICE

MAGAZINE and NAVAL and MILITARY JOURNAL for JULY.

Contains:—The War—Military Reform and Military Efficiency—The Trade of Neutral—General Shaw Kennedy on the Order of Battle and the Convey of Troops—The Campaign in Italy in 1858—From Camp to Quarters—On Naval Discipline—The Great Gun at Southsea Castle—Greenwich Hospital as it is—The French and Austrian Armies during the Last War—Re-organisation of the Indian Army—Peeps from Loopholes of Retreat—The Indian Sanitary Commission—Sir Howard Douglas's New Propeller—The Last Indian Trouble—Gazettes, Despatches, General Orders, &c.

THE NEW NOVELS.

THE LEES of BLENDON HALL. By the Author of 'ALICE WENTWORTH,' &c. 3 vols.

MIRIAM COPLEY. By J. C. Jeaffreson, Author of 'Novels and Novelists.' 3 vols. "Miriam Copley" is a book to be read through, and few readers, we fancy, will leave it before they come to the end.

"Miriam Copley" is by no unknown hand. Mr. Jeaffreson has already made his reputation, and this clever production cannot fail to add to it. The author's unaffected, vigorous style and vivid colouring must be attractive to all readers.—"John Bull."

"The best book Mr. Jeaffreson has yet written. The volumes are assuredly adapted to attain great popularity."—"Press."

A MOTHER'S TRIAL. By the Author of 'THE DISCIPLINE OF LIFE,' &c. 1 vol. with Illustrations by BRISTOL FORTER, 7s. 6d. bound.

"A Mother's Trial" by Lady Emily Ponsonby, is a work we can recommend. It breathes purity and refinement in every page.—"Leader."

"A Mother's Trial" is one of those beautiful narratives in which Lady Emily Ponsonby knows well how to depict the quiet self-sacrifice which constitutes the unostentatious martyrdom of not a few human hearts.—"John Bull."

THROUGH THE SHADOWS. By

the Author of 'SIDNEY GRAY.' 3 vols.

"A singularly interesting novel."—"Observer."

"A novel of merit, genial in spirit and healthy in tone."—"Messenger."

"One of the very best novels of the season. It is a book of a very high class, and its perusal will give delight to every reader."—"Chronicle."

NEWTON DOGVANE. By Francis

FRANCIS. 3 vols. With Illustrations by LEMCH.

"Three amusing volumes of adventures and misadventures in every branch of what our French neighbours call *le sport*. All is told pleasantly and with spirit."—"Athenæum."

HELEN LINDSAY; or, the Trial of

FAITH. By A-CLEGGYMAN'S DAUGHTER. 2 v. 21s.

Also, just ready, in 2 vols. 21s.

FEMALE INFLUENCE. By Lady

CHARLOTTE PEPPYS.

NEW WORKS AND NEW EDITIONS

PUBLISHED BY

Routledge, Warne & Routledge,

FARRINGTON-STREET, LONDON.

The NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA

of USEFUL KNOWLEDGE. Completion of the Supplement, or Volume 12, in 1 vol. demy 8vo. 5s. cloth extra (bound exactly to match the previous 13 vols.), containing 276 articles on every subject, carefully written up to the present time. By F. A. NUTTALL, LL.D.

The publication of this Supplement, highly important to the 20,000 subscribers of the original 13 vols.—by whom it will be considered an invaluable acquisition—also enables the Publishers to issue a New Edition of the Complete Work, much reduced in price, making it by far the cheapest, the latest completed, and most compact Cyclopædia in the English Language.

13 Vols. demy 8vo. cloth	£. s. d.
half calf, extra, marbled edges	2 7 6
or rus	3 15 0
13 Vols. bound in 7, cloth extra	9 3 6
half calf, extra, marbled edges	3 7 6
half rusia, marbled edges	8 10 0

ROUTLEDGE'S NEW LIBRARY OF FICTION.

NEW VOLUME.

In post 8vo. 5s. cloth extra.

The CURATE and the RECTOR.

By Mrs. STRUTT, Author of 'Chances and Changes,' &c.

The Volumes previously published in this Series are—

WHO IS TO HAVE IT? By the Author of 'The Netherworlds of Otterpool.'**The MAN of FORTUNE.** By Albany FOLBLANQUE, Jun.**HOLWOOD HALL.** By James GRANT.**The WIFE and the WARD.** By Lieut.-Col. MONEY.**RAILWAY LIBRARY—NEW VOLUME.**

Price 2s. boards.

The SOLDIER of LYONS. By Mrs. GORE.

The Volumes lately published in this Series are—

The ONLY DAUGHTER. (1s. 6d.) By the Rev. G. R. GLEIG.**CHEVALIER DE MAISON ROUGE.** (1s. 6d.) By A. DUMAS.**WESTMINSTER ABBEY.** (2s.) By the Author of 'Whitefriars.'**PHINEAS QUIDDY** (2s.) By the Author of 'Paul Pry.'**FAINT HEART NE'ER WON FAIR LADY.** (1s. 6d.) By DUDLEY COSTELLO.**ROUTLEDGE'S CHEAP SERIES—NEW VOLUME.**

Price 2s. boards.

The MAXIMUMS and SPECIMENS of WILLIAM MUGGINS. By CHARLES SELBY, Comedian.

A humorous, witty, and interesting book, in the style of the 'Pickwick Papers.' Valentine Vogt, &c. &c.

Recent Shilling Volumes in this Series, viz.:

LALLA ROOKH. By Thomas Moore.**HOW TO MAKE MONEY.** By FREDLEY.**EUGENIE GRANDET.** By Balzac.**BUNYAN'S PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.****WHAT'S IN A NAME?** By N. NICHOLS.**A SAILOR'S ADVENTURES.** By GERSTAECKER.

ROUTLEDGE'S ORIGINAL NOVELS—NEW VOLUME.

Price 2s. boards.

The CHIEF of the ANCAS; or, the**FOSTER BROTHERS.** By the Author of 'The Loyal Heart.'

The Volumes lately published in this Series are—

EACH FOR HIMSELF. (2s.) By GERSTAECKER.**ARTHUR BLANE.** (2s.) By Grant.**HIGHLANDERS of GLEN-ORA.** (2s.) By GRANT.**RELIGION IN CHINA.** By the Rev. JOSEPH EDKINS, B.A.

In fcap. 8vo. price 2s. 6d. cloth extra.

The RELIGIOUS CONDITION of**the CHINESE,** with Observations on the Prospect of Christian Conversion amongst that People. By the Rev. JOSEPH EDKINS, B.A.**ROUTLEDGE'S ILLUSTRATED****NATURAL HISTORY.** By the Rev. J. G. WOOD, M.A.

Now ready, The First Division, containing Parts 1, 2, 3, &c.

Price 4s. in a wrapper.

London: ROUTLEDGE, WARNE & ROUTLEDGE,

2, FARRINGTON-STREET, E.C.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1850.

LITERATURE

Revolutions in English History. By Robert Vaughan, D.D. Vol. I. *Revolutions of Race.* (Parker & Son.)

Dr. Vaughan has painted the sunrise and ante-meridian of our history. The cold early light falls on Britain when the Tyrians touch her coasts off Cape Finisterre—when Hamilco navigates the Scillies—when, guided by the Dog-Star, strange seamen caught glimpses of leathern boats that glanced under the promontory of Estrymon. Amid the previous darkness, as we may believe, wanderers had come, in their wicker-ribbed craft, to the sands where the Roman shoaled his galleys and the Saxon crowded his fleets; but the dawn leaves vast spaces of time and development unrevealed. It consoles, perhaps, the pride of historical criticism to affirm that these islands, when originally discovered, were scarcely more than northern parallels of the Sandwich group; but whence came the courtesies of life, the mining industry, the woven tunics, the system of regular traffic, that astonished the Tyrian mariners? That Genesis has not yet been written. It is gone—gone with the Pre-Adamites, the Ten Tribes, the sons of the drift, the lost Pleiad. All we know is, that Britain had a history before she had historians. So our Aurora glimmers over no purely primeval scene. We see artificers engaged in smelting tin; merchants from beyond the seas visit them, and buy their produce for the markets of Gaul; with their skins and metals they purchase brazen vessels, salt, and pottery; but beyond and around spread forests and shadows. We pick up stone relics; they are all but dumb; there are implements of bronze, yet we cannot read their language; it is Cæsar's sword that first traces a legible character on the rocks of England. Then the woad-stained, skin-clad Briton appears; next, there is the figure of Boadicea, bright with her yellow hair, her golden collar, her variegated vest and mantle. The savage insular solitudes begin to wear a different aspect. Latin works of art and science are multiplied; the edge of the axe is felt in the woods; the mystic Druid authority wanes; there are men in England who fear not to profane Stonehenge, or approach Albury unbidden. On their own altars the ancient priests perish; the sacred oaks are levelled; there is a whisper of Christianity in the land. Now, therefore, the morning-star is at its brightest; from the line of rich brilliance that embroiders the horizon we perceive that the sun is rising.

The British people enjoy, according to this view, one distinct excuse for vanity. They were savages, perhaps, at one time or another, before the present national amalgam had been produced; but no chronicler can fix a date at which our ancestors were comparable in brutality with the Papuans or Mindanese. Much might be urged, possibly, concerning the Druid Moloch; but human sacrifices have not been so rare, in semi-civilized epochs, as to degrade the mistletoe-worshippers to a level with the Dahoman or Doko. We should never think of comparing the Hindû with the Batta, although the one burned his mother alive and the other ate her raw. Dr. Vaughan, laying little stress on the Roman Conquest as permanently affecting the institutions or manners of England, assigns a chief importance to the Saxon settlement, tracing infinite evil to the Norman root, and setting forth that, after all, the Norman stamp has worn away; the Anglo-Saxon reappearing in a national, historical, perpetual

type. His treatise, or rather narrative, is deeply and variously interesting. Written plainly, but with all the characteristics of independent thought and accomplished scholarship, it may be pronounced a masterly survey of English civilization, from the remotest epoch to the commencement of the fifteenth century. Treating the annals of England as the annals of continual revolutions, or evolutions, he groups the subject into sections,—the first naturally being a generalization on the primitive era. The Roman Conquest is designated as a Revolution by the Sword, accompanied by a Revolution in Religion. The Saxons and Danes bring about two revolutions in monarchy, with corresponding changes in society. The Norman Conquest introduces new property laws, relations of classes, principles of government, church systems, popular manners; the mixed epoch following is fruitful in innovations affecting the general spirit of nationality, industry, intellect, politics, and the Church. Then comes the reaction. England is English; the revolutions of races have been completed, and—the sun being now on his march to the zenith—a thousand glorious colours illuminate the page.

Here we have, we think, Dr. Vaughan's idea, which he allows to be suggested instead of formulating it elaborately. The problem his work has been professedly designed to solve is—What has made England to be England? In the dim times preceding the reign of Boadicea the question is, whence did the Britons derive their competence as smiths, carpenters, and wheelwrights? Who made for the Druid his golden knife; for the warrior his weapons and harness; for Caractacus his torse? Who decked the Pagan with decorations of bronze and glass and amber? Whence—from North or East—poured the light of the Druid lore? Such a race would naturally learn much from the Romans. The influx of blood, in the next age, from the northern coasts lit up the land with a new splendour. Grimly came the Saxon seamen with bow and spear, battle-axe and hammer, helmet and shield. By them was wrought the second English Revolution by the sword. From the wars of Hengist Dr. Vaughan's narrative moves on, ample and luminous, until, in the mild ante-meridian day-beam, we discover the English monarchy, with a blood-stained pedigree it is true, yet nobly founded on the throne of Athelstan. The sovereignty of Cerdic was acknowledged, and yet it was not until the lapse of many years that was established the true lineage which led to the grave of Harold at Hastings. The revolution of race there effected, the mingling or displacement of Briton and Saxon, Saxon and Dane, was important. The Angles then assumed their supremacy; the Jutes took their humble share; the Frisian, Frank, and Longobard elements were melted down in the combining mass; yet still may we mark the traces of various origins, in eyes and hair, in speech and genius, in the Wapentake of Yorkshire as contrasted with the Hundred of Sussex. Dr. Vaughan says:—

"It is clear that the strength of the Danish element in Anglo-Saxon Britain was great—much greater than is commonly apprehended; and disastrous in many respects as was the collision between the two races on our soil, it is probable that the two together furnished a better stamina for the England of a later age, than would have been furnished by the Saxon alone. It is not easy to say how much of our passion for the sea, and of our power there, have come from the blood of this later generation of sea-kings who found their home among us. It is certain that our great sea-captains, and our men of genius in all departments, have their full share of Danish names among them.

But if the Danish race were to contribute towards our greatness in the end, it is not less certain that they proved a sad impediment to our progress in the beginning."

Her language never became that of the Northmen, nor that of the Danes. The widest diffused and most rooted race was still the Anglian or Saxon. Heathen as the Dane and Saxon were when their feet first trod our soil, their faith had already reached its decline; Asgard was a fallen city, Odin a dishonoured deity, Balder had come and gone. So the Christian preachers found pastures whereon to feed their lambs. And they early began to fatten themselves also. As the perspective of English life is vivified, age after age, another background opens. We saw the grotesque sublimity of Stonehenge,—we saw the white-robed priests and virgins,—we saw the Northumbrian hut and the Roman villa,—now we see the columnar aisles and Gothic glories of Ripon. Sacerdotal insolence reigns in the place of military violence. Boadicea was whipped by her Pagan conquerors; Elgiva's lips are seared and her cheeks branded by men who claimed canonization. Thus, though the colours and shadows change, the picture, as the diomatic light passes through, partially retains its barbarous aspects. The Roman towns decay,—the rains beat upon their roofs,—the moss climbs over their walls,—the Saxon no longer builds with wood and reeds,—like a Samoyede he wears gloves, whether rich or poor,—he exports woollen manufacture, rears horses, feeds on honey, raises exuberant crops of grain, drinks beer and wine, weaves cloth, carries the art of embroidery to a high pitch of perfection,—yet his literature is buried in the sea of the Runic cipher, while he throws off a light spray of ballad and romance:—

"We have seen that the settlement of the Saxons and Danes in Britain was a settlement by the sword. It led to a subjugation, and a large displacement, of the old British population. In the case of the invaders, this change brought with it a change from a state in which the soil was not private property, but the property of the community, ever passing into new hands, to a state in which the private person comes to possess his freehold, and, as a consequence, learns to add to the rearing of cattle, the tillage of the ground, the construction of a new order of buildings, and the signs of a general progress in industry, learning, science, and art. The restless sea-king becomes stationary, as a great landholder. His followers are content to live at his side as small landholders and tenants. Property accumulates from industry. With the increase of property, better usage, better law, and a better administration of law, make their appearance. Men everywhere feel more secure in their persons and possessions. The steps in this course are slow and irregular, but they are real, and what is once gained is never wholly lost."

Through the historical transparency other objects then become visible. Behind the Saxon burgh, the dyked and stockaded mound, looms the strong Norman castle; the great plains that slope up from the Derwent swarm with the archers and pikemen; the last Saxon king perishes; the last Saxon army is dispersed; the hideous figure of Ivre-Taille-Bois becomes conspicuous; and only in the forest can the men of the old nations kill the king's game, empty the purses of his jurists, and chaunt their lawless greenwood songs. Of this epoch Dr. Vaughan, though philosophically displaying its treasure of fruits, in laws and institutions, judges from an unfavourable point of view. Norman, instead of Saxon, bishops held the Sees, and Spiritual Courts were established; thus, as the author shows, spreading far and wide a new ecclesiastical power, which, while it fostered scholarship, kept the human mind in

stronger durance. Upon industry, Dr. Vaughan thinks, the immediate influence of the Conquest was injurious. Literature rose upon bolder wings; England herself exhibited to the world a broader front:—

"By the Conquest, our island almost ceased to be insular. England became a consolidated power, participating in all the questions and interests affecting the nations of Europe. In the great controversy, for example, between the ecclesiastical and the civil power, England has its full share. All the subtle pleas on which such controversies were founded became familiar to men's thoughts in this country. Ecclesiastical disputes, military affairs in Normandy, the commencement of the Crusades, the fame of our Richard the First in those enterprises, the new laws, and the new features in the administration of law—all may be said to have been both the effects and the causes of a new wakefulness, disposing men to observe, to reflect, and judge in regard to what was passing about them. The five hundred monasteries had their schools, but the five hundred towns and cities were all schools; and in these last, the lessons taught, though little marked or perceived, were ceaseless, manifold, and potent. By degrees, Norman and Saxon became more equal. Marriages between the two races became every-day events. In the face of the law and of the magistrate, the two races may be said by this time to be two races no longer. If the Saxon burgess, and the Norman alderman, still looked at times with jealousy upon each other, the fight between them became comparatively fair and harmless, as it became less a battle of the strong against the weak. When the corpse of king John was laid in Worcester Cathedral, the dark day in the history of the English had passed. In future, the Norman, whether prince or baron, must demean himself honourably towards the Englishman, or cease to be powerful. The revolution of this period to the Saxon, had consisted in his being defeated, despoiled, downtrodden—and in his recovering himself from that position, by his own patient energy, so as to regain from the new race of kings all the liberty he had lost, and guarantees for that liberty which were full of the seeds of a greater liberty to come. With this revolution to the Saxon, there came revolution to the Norman. The Norman is no longer a man of military science, and nothing more—no longer a mere patron of letters, with scarcely a tincture of them himself. His intelligence is enlarged. His tastes are expanded and refined. The country of his adoption is becoming more an object of affection to him than the country from which he has derived his name. In short, the Norman is about to disappear in the Englishman. The Englishman is not about to disappear in the Norman. After all, the oldest dwellers upon the soil have proved to be the strongest."

The architects were working with the nation. In due time their Gothic trophies were reared far higher than Norman arch or column; fortress and castle were eclipsed by church and minster; by the end of the twelfth century the triumph was complete. In such a spirit, and with such illustrations, does Dr. Vaughan criticize the history of England, political, religious and social, through the series of revolutions, beginning with the Roman Invasion and ending with the Union of York and Lancaster. We will find room for one brief passage, exemplifying his treatment of literary subjects. It is from a chapter on intellectual life in England, from the death of John to that of the fourth Henry, and concerns the poet Chaucer:—

"As a satirist of manners, and of the manners of the clergy and of the religious orders, Chaucer is not at all less outspoken than *Piers Plowman*. Such freedom was in the spirit of the age. It is in the painting of character even to its minutest finish, that Chaucer is especially felicitous, and on such painting he has bestowed his chief labour. He is eminently the poet of men and manners. What may be learnt from his pictures touching the religious life of the age we shall mark elsewhere. But poet of manners as he is, the compass

of subject included in his works is a conspicuous fact relating to them. His characters, and his descriptions of social life, include the good and bad. Milton seems to find it easy to become either angel or devil, according to the occasion; and Chaucer appears to have the power of understanding the pleasures of the most ethereal virtue, and those found in the most free and riotous indulgence of the sensuous passions. The comedy and tragedy of earth, the hell in it, and the heaven above it, were open to him. Hence, while some of his descriptions are so impure as not to admit of being read to the ear of a second person, others are so elevated as to seem to be addressed to natures in a higher condition of being than the present. In this respect, the compass of his genius reminds us of Goethe. His universe embraced the real and the ideal—his poet's world, and the world in which he lived like other ordinary mortals. Some poets, indeed, have brought a richer inspiration to the lofty and unseen, but none have seized on the immediate and the actual in man or in nature with more truthfulness, freshness, or completeness. His men and women have the fidelity of a photograph, while every shade is felt as coming from the hand of a living artist; and in regard to nature, the blue sky, the floating cloud, the golden light, the shady forest, the flowery plain, and the song of birds, all have their poetry for him. So, too, had worldly pomp, when he thought of its evanescence; and loving hearts, when he thought of their tender sorrows. * * Chaucer was learned in literature. But his learned material had been made accessible to him by other hands. He discourses on themes borrowed from old Greece and old Rome and from modern Italy. Much of this ancient and modern learning had come to him through France. But in his day, whatever was French may be said to have been English. With the Norman blood came the things which Norman taste was disposed to patronize. What might otherwise have been foreign became naturalized. Then, in regard to some subjects, with which the genius of Chaucer is so much occupied, the material of these lay everywhere about him. His canvas is so rich, because the real life from which he copied was so opulent. The spirit of the age was a free spirit, such as had not been known since the Conquest, and the result was a development of character in individuals and classes on a scale new in our history. The charm of the poet's pictures rested on their naturalness, on its being felt that the types had their prototypes. Mine host of the Tabard, and the motley cavalcade which he marshals, and from whom he gets utterance in such variety, with so much skill, were all such as would be felt to be true to the life of that time. Men remembered as they read that they had seen such people before, and had heard such talk before."

We have found this volume in every way excellent. It is at once a narrative and a disquisition, learned, genial, critical and also picturesque. The spirit of English history animates it throughout. Dr. Vaughan, by completing such a work, will have done good service to literature.

A Select Glossary of English Words used formerly in Senses different from their Present. By Richard Chenevix Trench, D.D. (Parker & Son.)

A Glossarial Index to the printed English Literature of the Thirteenth Century. By Herbert Coleridge. (Trübner & Co.)

VERY justifiable was the delight of Monsieur Jourdain when he discovered that he had, for so many years, been speaking prose. Dr. Trench does not allow us to entertain a joy similar to that which moved the citizen-gentleman. On the contrary, he rather makes us ashamed of ourselves. He proves, that if we have been possessed by any proud or jocund feeling at the idea of the undeniably correct English by which we were wont to give expression to our thoughts, we should do well to put that sentiment quietly aside. The con-

clusion to be drawn from this 'Select Glossary' is, that we should do a wise thing if we all went to school again.

The ill use of words,—the abuse of them, that is, from their right sense,—may often be as injurious in effect as if stolid ignorance had made the misapplication. Boiste derives one of the French terms for word, "parole," from the Greek word *παράβαλλω*, *I compare*,—but our neighbours, like ourselves, are so rash in extinguishing old and lighting up new significations, that we may both rather rank with the *Paraboloi*—those most reckless of gladiators, who cared for nothing but the keeping-up of their very significant name.

The Dean of Westminster here brings us all back to the starting-point from which we and many English words have run away together. He traces the changes of meaning which various words have undergone—words as common with us now as with our forefathers, centuries ago. In one sense, such a book is, as far as it goes, a history of our language; and when we say as far as it goes, we do not thereby imply that its range is limited. This is not the case. The 'Select Glossary' not only points out the changes which have come over five or six hundred words, giving therewith about a thousand illustrations of their old uses, but it suggests the existence of hundreds of other examples. "To show how slight and subtle," says the author, "while yet how real, how easily therefore evading detection unless constant vigilance is used, these changes often have been; to trace here and there the progressive steps by which the old meaning has been put off, and the new put on; the exact road which a word has travelled; this has been my purpose,"—and this has been happily accomplished in a work which embraces as much amusement as instruction.

Those who read the Dean's book more for instruction than for amusement are the more likely to be amused by the results of their study. A person belonging to this class will not fail to observe, that most of the opprobrious terms used in our language have their origin in some reference to religious matters. These words were, in the beginning, portions of the vocabulary of the super-righteous of a new church. Thus, the "wight" of the old mythology was a spirit of some intelligence; but, under the newer dispensation, the word was generally used in a contemptuous sense. The ladies have inherited a still more forcible, and a more unpleasant, word, "*hoyden*." We all know what rollicking awkwardness is implied in that word, as having reference to ladies only. At one time, the term was appropriately applied to heavily-skittish gentlemen, also. "Hoyden" is merely a form of *heathen*,—and the heathen were the rude dwellers on the heath, whose civility was coarse, and whose vivacity was ponderous. From a similar rustic origin we have the word "pagan," also applicable to male and female, as were many other disagreeable words, which wicked and ungallant men, who make the laws of speech, now employ only in reference to the exceedingly ill-used ladies. Such was the term "shrew," which, in old days, distinguished the worst of men as well as the sharpest-tongued of women,—and such, also, was the word "termagant," with this difference, that it "would now be applied only to females of fierce temper and ungoverned tongue, but that formerly to male and female alike, and predominantly to the first."

The word "miscreant" is cited by Dean Trench to exemplify the curious fact of the settled conviction entertained by men, that to believe wrongly is to live wrongly. At first, "miscreant" was a *mécroyant*, an unbeliever;

and it might have been inoffensively applied to the most moral of men, whose religious belief did not coincide with our own. So zealous, however, and so charitable are we towards those who are not of our own household of faith, that we too often look upon them as *morally depraved*,—and that is exactly the sense in which the innocent word is now employed.

A change of a different sort has attended the word "silly." We derive it from the German *selig*,—that is, "blessed." Subsequently, it served to distinguish the innocent or harmless; later, it pointed to the weakly foolish; and this change Dean Trench traces to a deep conviction of men, that he who departs from evil will make himself a prey, and that "none will be a match for the world's evil who is not himself evil." On the other hand, terms which had a reproving sense in them once, are terms of something like commendation now. Take, as an instance, "shrewd":—"Is he *shrewd* and *unjust* in his dealings with others?" asks South, in one of his sermons. In Wiclif's Bible, *iniquitas* is rendered by "schrewdness,"—and to "flee schrewdness" is Chaucer's reading of the prophet's injunction to turn away from evil. Thus it is seen that the shrewd fellows would do well to look to it, lest the *cleverness* registered in their world's ledger be booked as *iniquity* in the record kept elsewhere.

Are these changes in the meanings of words to be avoided? Milton endeavoured to remedy it in one case, at least,—the word *sensual*. This word implies now "a predominance of sense where it ought not so to predominate." "Milton," adds the Dean, "feeling that we wanted another word affirming this predominance where no such fault was implied by it, and that *sensual* only imperfectly expressed this, employed, I know not whether he coined 'sensuous,' a word which, if it had rooted itself in the language, might have proved excellent service." Has it not rooted itself? Further, the word "religion" reminds us that it, too, has undergone a change. Dean Trench asserts, and cites instances in proof, that it was not always employed "as an equivalent for godliness, but it expressed the outer form and embodiment which the inward spirit of a true or false devotion assumed." It would be well if the old and true meaning were not so utterly forgotten by the hyper-orthodox of all religions; to whom the word is as often a puzzle as the phrase in one of the Collects, "O Lord, *prevent* us in all our doings" was to the dissenting preacher, unaware that the Lord might come before, to help, as well as come before, to thwart us. The preacher's error may be noticed, too, in reference to the word "miss,"—"now to be conscious of the loss of, . . . but once to do without, to dispense with." To this day, in Ireland, the word "want" retains the latter sense. There, if Norah asks her mistress to allow her to have a holiday, and the mistress answers that she "sha'n't or can't want her,"—the holiday is refused, Mrs. O'Donoghue implying that she neither can nor will dispense with Norah's services.

Words undergo mutation in their interpretations because things and the value of things also change. When a certain author wrote the "Life and other misfortunes" of a certain hero, he manifested the value of life set thereon by an intellect for ever steeped in strong liquors. On the other side, observe the worth stamped by the old Highland lady of a rich pastoral laird on the word which, to her, represented *wealth*. She had just returned from a visit to Edinburgh, "where," said the old lady, "the pair bodies jist clash aboot their picters,

and books, and jew'ry, and lands, an the like, as if they were so many SHEEP!" Sheep, in her eyes, represented riches. As of old, *her pecunia* was derived from *pecus*.

We have already noticed how one word may come to have two senses,—we will add one sample, showing how two words may have one and the same sense:—

"POACHER, POACHER.—It sounds strange to say that 'poker' and 'poacher' are in fact one and the same word; which doubtless they are. A 'poacher' is strictly speaking an intruder, the word means nothing more; one who intrudes, 'pokes,' or 'poaches,' into land where he has no business; the fact that he does so with intention of spoiling the game is superadded, not lying in the word."

After this, was the British waiter so very stupid who, to the Jewish gentleman ordering "Pork steaks," very delicately and appropriately brought "Poached eggs"?

It would have been well, perhaps, if Dr. Trench had given instances, as we have done, in an Irish and a Scottish case, where old significations have been kept up. On other occasions, we find him uncertain touching derivations where, it seems to us, no uncertainty exists. Take, for example, what he tells us, touching "Danger."—

"A feudal term, beset with many difficulties in its passage to its present use. Du Cange has written upon it, and Diez, and there is a careful article in Richardson. It is a low Latin word, 'dangierum,' of which the etymology is uncertain, signifying the strict right of the suzerain in regard to the fief of the vassal; thus, 'fief de danger,' a fief held under strict and severe conditions, and therefore in *danger* of being forfeited (*juri stricto atque adeo confiscationi obnoxium*; Du Cange)."

How can the etymology of this term be said to be uncertain, when the very words *Dammum agere* (out of which, indeed, we have tinkered our own word *damage*) imply all that is here said of the word itself? We may also observe, that if the Dean is correct, as he no doubt is, in deriving "secure" from *sine curd*, we cannot but be surprised at his failing to detect that *sincere* is from *sine cerd*.

In place of even hinting at faults in a book which confesses itself to be suggestive rather than complete, let us exhibit a few samples from out of its liberal measure. From these our readers will be able to judge for themselves of the merits of this new contribution to the history of our language. In the first sample, we add the corroborative citations to the original text:—

"ARTISAN, ARTIST.—Both these words have partially changed their meaning. 'Artisan' is no longer used of him who cultivates one of the *fine arts*, but those of common life. The fine arts, losing this word, have now claimed 'artist' for their exclusive property; which yet was far from belonging to them always. An 'artist' in its earlier acceptance was one who cultivated not the *fine*, but the *liberal*, arts. The classical scholar was eminently the 'artist.'"

"He was mightily abashed, and like an honest-minded man yielded the victory unto his adversary, saying withal, Zeuxis hath beguiled poor birds, but Parrhasius hath deceived Zeuxis, a professed *artism*."—Holland, *Pliny*, part ii. p. 535.

Rare artisan, whose pencil moves
Not our delights alone, but loves!
Waller, *Lines to Van Dyck*.

For then, the bold and coward,
The wise and fool, the artist and unready,
The hard and soft, seem all affined and kin.
Shakspeare, *Troilus and Cressida*, Act i. Sc. 3.

Nor would I dissuade any artist well grounded in Aristotle from perusing the most learned works any Romanist hath written in this argument. In other controversies between them and us it is dangerous, I must confess, even for well-grounded artists to begin with their writings, not so in this.

Jackson, *Blasphemous Positions of Jesuits*, Preface.
Some will make me the pattern of ignorance for making this Scaliger [Julius] the pattern of the general artist, whose own son Joseph might have been his father in many arts.
Fuller, *The Holy State*, b. ii. c. 8."

It was Madame de Staël, we think, who cleverly defined the literary "artist," by saying that a work written without philosophy might warrant its author to be ranked as an artist, but could not gain for him the higher title of a thinker. Such artists deal largely sometimes in the commodity mentioned below:—

"BOMBAST.—Now inflated diction, words which, sounding lofty and big, have no real substance about them. This, which is now the sole meaning, was once only the secondary and the figurative, 'bombast' being literally the cotton wadding with which garments are stuffed out and lined, and often so used by our writers of the Elizabethan period, and then by a vigorous image transferred to what now it exclusively means."

In contrast with Bombast, here is an excellent definition of Common-sense, which, after all, is not the common-sense of popular acceptance:—

"COMMON-SENSE.—The manner is very curious in which the metaphysical or theological speculations, to which the busy world was indifferent, or from which it was entirely averse, do yet in their results descend to it, and are adopted by it; while it remains quite unconscious of the source from which they spring, and counts that it has created them for itself and out of its own resources. Thus, probably most persons would almost wonder if asked the parentage of this phrase, 'common-sense,' would count it the most natural thing in the world that such a phrase should have been formed, that it demanded no ingenuity to form it, that the uses to which it is now put are the same which it has served from the first. Indeed, neither Reid, Beattie, nor Stewart seem to have assumed any thing else. But in truth this phrase, 'common-sense,' meant once something very different from that plain wisdom, the common heritage of men, which now we call by this name, having been bequeathed to us by a very complex theory of the senses, and of a *sense* which was the *common* bond of them all, and which passed its verdicts on the reports which they severally made to it."

Here, again, is a definition which may solace that highly honourable and ridiculous corporation, the gallant and roystering Lumber troop:

"LUMBER.—As the Lombards were the bankers, so also they were the pawnbrokers, of the middle ages; indeed, as they would often advance money upon pledges, the two businesses were very closely joined, would often run in, to one another. The 'lumber' room was originally the Lombard room, or room where the Lombard banker and broker stored his pledges; 'lumber' then, as in the passage from Butler, the pawns and pledges themselves. As these would naturally often accumulate here till they became out of date and unserviceable, the steps are easy to be traced by which the word came to possess its present meaning."

And thus do we continue to learn the true signification of words:—*pencil* is a brush, from *penicillus*, a little tail; *popular* once implied an attempt to gain, not the having acquired a people's love; *pragmatical* was, of old, to be usefully rather than officiously busy; and a *proser* was (happy times!) not a dull, long-winded fellow, but one who did not write in verse. Then, too, oh ye good housewives, whose knowledge of your vocations has often caused ill meanings to be applied to the most useful of your doings, listen with complacency to the sweet turn here given to that rough word, *Rummage*:—

"RUMMAGE.—This means at present in the looking for one thing to overturn and unsettle a great many others. It is a sea-term, and signified at first to dispose with such orderly method goods in the hold of a ship that there should be the greatest possible room, or 'roomage.'"

If the above be new and acceptable to housekeepers of notability, the subjoined may not be less so to their sons and husbands:—

"TREACLE.—At present it means only the sweet syrup of molasses, but a word once of far wider reach and far nobler significance, having come to us from afar, and by steps which are curious to be

traced. They are these: the Greeks, in anticipation of modern homœopathy, called a supposed antidote to the viper's bite, which was composed of the viper's flesh, *θηριακή*, from *θηρίον*, a name often given to the viper (*Acts* xxviii. 5); of this came the Latin 'theriaca,' and our 'theriac,' of which, or rather of the Latin form, 'treacle' is but a popular corruption."

In this way, through more than two hundred pleasant and instructive pages does the Dean continue to enlighten and amuse. His book may be rendered perfect by his readers. The way is shown to them how, in reading old authors, they may note words whose meanings vary from the interpretations now given to them. Such notes will help to strengthen, beautify, perhaps save, the English language. Yes! the language is in a certain peril. The light, slang writers have dealt it very serious blows, and there are worthless but influential classes of persons who accept and circulate the terms invented or distorted by the loose, light, slang writers. Those classes are the idle, brainless, young fellows who have nothing else to do, and the pretty, mindless, young creatures who have nothing to do but to listen to them, and who, in the meaning of terms, see no difference between "confirmations" and "fancy fairs," both being too much now-a-days the mere stages for the exhibition of dress, and the latter, in addition, the localities where our well of English gets most thoroughly defiled.

Mr. Herbert Coleridge's 'Glossarial Index' is a foreshadowing of a book to come, and not a complete work. Our readers are already acquainted with the project of the Philological Society to form a collection of words hitherto unregistered in the Dictionaries of Johnson and Richardson. Mr. Coleridge represents his 'Glossarial Index' as "the foundation stone of the historical and literary portion of the Philological Society's proposed English Dictionary." To the hundred or more collectors who are building up this Dictionary, some guide, or standard of comparison, was found necessary—"whereby each may ascertain what he is to extract, and what to reject from the author or work," in which he is seeking for examples of obsolete words. The standard, here supplied, for works of earlier date than 1526, contains "an alphabetical inventory of every word found in the printed English literature of the thirteenth century." It combines, with a catalogue of words, "a certain amount of explanatory and etymological matter," which amount, however, is but small, and might have been most profitably extended. If it be worth while to inform us, as the meaning and derivation of *Dole*, that it is a "*-sb.* = grief (*del*) R-G 322 (*deol*) R-G 381,"—it would have been, at least, as well worth while to add to the explanation of the same word, *Dole*, signifying a *portion*, that it is derived from *theil*, a part. Again, at '*Daughter*'—all that the philological student is told thereupon by the philological editor is—"*Daughter*, *sb.* R-G 308, 509." And yet Mr. Coleridge doubtless knows how this word meant, originally, the maiden whose household occupation was that of milking.

Dry but useful as the 'Glossarial Index' is, it affords amusement, here and there, to those who remember the application of some of the words here catalogued. We select, as an instance, the verb "Undo." It has a double signification—to destroy, and to open. In connexion with its latter meaning, it also signifies to preach or expound. Thus, in William de Shoreham's poems, we are told that our Saviour, when Nicodemus commended with him, by night, "*ondede* hym Cristendom." This example has been followed in another sense by many well-meaning but inefficient preachers of later

days, who, in expounding mysteries with which they could not grapple, have edifyingly "undone" the principles they thought themselves labouring to establish.

Mary Stuart. By Alphonse de Lamartine. (Black.)

THE translator says, "It may be remarked that the present is the only work of M. de Lamartine which has appeared solely in an English form, having been expressly translated from the original unpublished MS." And what does M. de Lamartine say? "If another Homer were to arise, and if the poet were to seek another Helen for the subject of a modern epic of war, religion and love, he would beyond all find her in Mary Stuart, the most beautiful, the weakest, the most attractive and most attracted of women." She left, like the Greek Helen, "the arms of a murdered husband for those of his murderer." She closed "by a saintly death, the life of a Clytemnestra." And so M. de Lamartine undertakes "to recompose that fair figure," and radiantly does the picture glow as he adds colour to colour, light to light, warmth to warmth. Petrarch and Ronsard in alliance, he thinks, could scarcely paint her witcheries; she was at once Diana of the Rhone and the Cleopatra of Scotland; to read of her is to love her; "she could almost vivify death itself." Assuredly M. de Lamartine is at his zenith, at least, of enthusiasm. The story of Mary Stuart, a hundred times told, is converted by him into a lyric; even its tragedy is writ in rose-water. Here is the Queen's portrait originally by Brantôme, but retouched by M. de Lamartine:—

"But love, or even poetry, according to Brantôme, were powerless to depict her at this still progressive period of her life; to paint that beauty which consisted less in her form than in her fascinating grace; youth, heart, genius, passion, still shaded by the deep melancholy of a farewell; the tall and slender shape, the harmonious movement, the round and flexible throat, the oval face, the fire of her look, the grace of her lips, her Saxon fairness, the pale beauty of her hair, the light she shed around her wherever she went; the night, the void, the desert she left behind when no longer present; the attraction, resembling witchcraft, which unconsciously emanated from her, and which drew towards her, as it were, a current of eyes, of desires, of hearts; the tone of her voice, which once heard, resounded for ever in the ear of the listener, and that natural genius of soft eloquence and of dreamy poesy, which distinguished this youthful Cleopatra of Scotland. The numberless portraits which poetry, painting, sculpture, and even stern prose have preserved of her, all breathe love as well as art; we feel that the artist trembles with emotion, like Ronsard, while painting."

The last scene of all, so hardly and coarsely drawn by some writers, is transfigured by M. de Lamartine into a royal beatitude, the martyrdom of an angel. Mary Stuart is weary on the night preceding her execution:—

"She now felt the necessity of repose, and lay down on her bed. On her women approaching her, she said, 'I would have preferred a sword in the French manner rather than this axe.' She then fell asleep for a short time, and even during her slumber her lips moved as if in prayer. Her face, as if lighted up from within with a spiritual beatitude, never shone with a beauty so charming and so pure. It was illuminated with so sweet a ravishment, so bathed in the grace of God, that she seemed to 'smile with the angels,' according to the expressions of Elizabeth Curle. She slept and prayed, praying more than she slept, by the light of a little silver lamp given her by Henry the Second, and which she had preserved through all her fortunes. This little lamp, Mary's last light in her prison, was as the twilight of her tomb; humble

implement made tragic by the memories it recalls!"

The execution itself brings out M. de Lamartine in full force:—

"She arrived in the hall of death. Pale, but unflinching, she contemplated the dismal preparations. There lay the block and the axe. There stood the executioner and his assistant. All were clothed in mourning. On the floor was scattered the sawdust which was to soak her blood, and in a dark corner lay the bier which was to be her last prison. It was nine o'clock when the Queen appeared in the funeral hall. Fletcher, Dean of Peterborough, and certain privileged persons, to the number of more than two hundred, were assembled. The hall was hung with black cloth; the scaffold, which was elevated about two feet and a half above the ground, was covered with black frieze of Lancaster; the arm-chair in which Mary was to sit, the footstool on which she was to kneel, the block on which her head was to be laid, were covered with black velvet. The Queen was clothed in mourning like the hall and as the ensigns of punishment. Her black velvet robe, with its high collar and hanging sleeves, was bordered with ermine. Her mantle, lined with marten sable, was of satin, with pearl buttons, and a long train. A chain of sweet-smelling beads, to which was attached a scapulary, and beneath that a golden cross, fell upon her bosom. Two rosaries were suspended to her girdle, and a long veil of white lace, which in some measure softened this costume of a widow and of a condemned criminal, was thrown around her. * * Arrived on the scaffold, Mary seated herself in the chair provided for her, with her face towards the spectators. The Dean of Peterborough, in ecclesiastical costume, sat on the right of the Queen, with a black velvet footstool before him. The Earls of Kent and Shrewsbury were seated like him on the right, but upon larger chairs. On the other side of the Queen stood the Sheriff Andrews, with white wand. In front of Mary were seen the executioner and his assistant, distinguishable by their vestments of black velvet, with red crape round the left arm. Behind the Queen's chair, ranged by the wall, wept her attendants and maidens. In the body of the hall, the nobles and citizens from the neighbouring counties were guarded by the musketeers of Sir Amyas Paulet and Sir Drew Drury. Beyond the balustrade was the bar of the tribunal. The sentence was read; the Queen protested against it in the name of royalty and of innocence, but accepted death for the sake of the faith. She then knelt down before the block, and the executioner proceeded to remove her veil. She repelled him by a gesture, and turning toward the Earls with a blush on her forehead, 'I am not accustomed,' she said, 'to be undressed before so numerous a company, and by the hands of such grooms of the chamber.' She then called Jane Kennedy and Elizabeth Curle, who took off her mantle, her veil, her chains, cross, and scapulary. On their touching her robe, the Queen told them to unloose the corsage, and fold down the ermine collar, so as to leave her neck bare for the axe. Her maidens weepingly yielded her these last services. Melvil and the three other attendants wept and lamented, and Mary placed her finger on her lips to signify that they should be silent. * * She then arranged the handkerchief embroidered with thistles of gold, with which her eyes had been covered by Jane Kennedy. Thrice she kissed the crucifix, each time repeating, 'Lord, into thy hands I commend my spirit.' She knelt anew, and leant her head on that block which was already scored with deep marks; and in this solemn attitude she again recited some verses from the Psalms. The executioner interrupted her at the third verse by a blow of the axe, but its trembling stroke only grazed her neck; she groaned slightly, and the second blow separated the head from the body."

We have illustrated, by a few citations, the latest literary manner of M. de Lamartine, who is more florid than ever, and who, admirably romantic, does not challenge the ordeal as a critical historian.

William Burke the Author of Junius. By Jelinger Cookson Symons. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

COOKSON, we suspect, "has done it all"; for a Dr. Cookson, Canon of Windsor, was, it appears, great-uncle to Mr. Symons; and, according to the traditions of the family, George the Third once paid an unceremonious visit to the Doctor, who, on hurrying into the library, "found that the King had taken up a Junius lying open on the table." The Doctor, of course, was in consternation, "but the King quietly put it down, and without any comment." If our conjecture be correct, Dr. Cookson has much to answer for—"much time and labour," says Mr. Symons; and we will add—lost.

Mr. Symons's time and labour appear to have been bestowed upon Lord Stanhope, Mr. Mac-knight, Mr. Massey, and on that "remarkably able and most interesting" work, Mr. Peter Burke's Life of his great namesake, Edmund. We can only hope that our readers have forgotten the opinion we hazarded on the "able" and "interesting" some five years since [*Athen.* No. 1362], and the proofs we adduced on that occasion. We must, however, plead in mitigation, that all the facts were not then before us. We did not know, for instance, that Mr. Peter Burke was "the accomplished editor of 'The Peerage and Baronetage.'" Nor do we now understand why the said Peter should write his name on the title-pages of those several works, first "John," and subsequently "Bernard"—"Sir Bernard Burke."

The claims of Edmund Burke to be Junius have been advocated by many persons, but put aside by the best informed. Even Mr. Prior gave him up in the last edition of his Life, and struck out the whole chapter—the best argued in his book. But "few people," says Mr. Symons, "have heard of William Burke." How that may be we know not. He was well known in his time—might have been heard of on half the Stock Exchanges in Europe—was a good deal talked about at the India House; his name was familiar in the mouths of sheriffs' officers; Lord Verney babbled about him in Chancery; and our readers heard of him not very long since from Lord Cornwallis [*ante*, p. 109]. Mr. Symons would have been right had he said, little is known of William Burke; and both William and Edmund, we suspect, thought the less known the better. The better certainly for Mr. Symons's purpose; for he has only to make his man to order—mould him to the commonplace Junius requirements. His William Burke is, accordingly, the "counterfeit presentment" of Edmund—is Edmund "with a difference," and a very convenient difference. Thus, Junius was strongly in favour of triennial parliaments, to which Edmund Burke was as strongly opposed. Junius is believed to have been a devoted follower of George Grenville—to have had a personal attachment to him, whom Edmund Burke as personally and politically disliked. These, and fifty other such points, have force against Edmund, but not against William: the public, it is assumed, knowing nothing about William or his opinions. The Burkes, we are told, had one mind, one home, one heart; "few brothers," says Mr. Symons, but "would have differed on something more material." In this way, the "discrepancy" of Edmund's speaking and voting for the repeal of the Stamp Act becomes a mere "divergence" from the opinion of Junius, and "the discrepancy is, in fact, no discrepancy."

Of course, the "discrepancies" are lost sight of altogether in considering the question of authorship; and as no one tract or pamphlet

is adduced in proof that William could have written Junius, Edmund comes to the rescue, and "Junius deals metaphorical invectives, after the exact fashion of Burke's similes,"—that is, of Edmund's similes. So Mr. Symons links the circumstantial evidence by which, he says, the case must be proved against William, by examining the speeches and pamphlets of Edmund, "as an index to the policy of the Burkes, comparing them closely with the contemporary labours of Junius."

After this fashion, of course, you may prove anything. But not content with rolling his two single gentlemen into one—to make William Burke—Mr. Symons rolls up a dozen, or two dozen, to build up his Junius. Thus he proceeds, in his sixth chapter, to support his argument by authority; and here we read that (1.) Junius sends this; (2.) in which Junius again attacks; (3.) of the rancorous acerbity of Junius; (4.) Junius writes; (5.) Junius attacks; (6.) Junius speaks contemptuously; (7.) a Junius "moreau"; (8.) Junius sketches and dismisses; (9.) Junius taunts; (10.) Junius describes; (11.) Junius lampoons; and yet there is not one single word in the whole chapter for which warrant can be found in the only edition of the 'Letters' authorized by Junius,—the edition of 1772. Mr. Symons will say, that though the letters from which he quotes were written under different signatures, all of them before "Junius" had published a single line, he believes them to have been written by Junius. This is probable, for Mr. Symons has not the slightest knowledge or suspicion how the edition of 1812 was manufactured; but whether he believes it or not, he is bound to quote the names affixed to the articles,—not to call "Correggio," "Anti-Sejanus, jun.," "Poplicola," and so on, Junius. If he had done this, the strange and numberless assumptions would have set the reader thinking and questioning, and thus forced Mr. Symons to give reasons for the faith he professes,—which would have been troublesome. Mr. Symons indeed asserts (page 55) that he has "already shown that these letters were the letters of Junius." Mr. Symons has shown no such thing, and cannot show it. We took the trouble of hunting back for this proof, and can only find a simple assertion of what had been asserted before by writers who knew little more upon the subject than Mr. Symons, that they are "indisputably genuine." That is no proof.

After the same easy fashion, Mr. Symons clears the ground of all difficulties. Mr. Macknight, it appears, like most persons who have examined the 'Cavendish Reports,' has come to the conclusion that Burke's supposed eulogy on Junius was all a mistake. *Credat Judæus*, says Mr. Symons. What! Burke's commendation "apply to one or two obscure letters of some anonymous scribbler." The reader is aware that these obscure letters are the famous letters of Candor, generally believed to have been written by Lord Camden, and which certainly caused a greater excitement than the first four-and-thirty letters of the other "anonymous scribbler"—Junius. When this dashing opinion was written down, Mr. Symons had not even seen the 'Cavendish Reports,' as he himself subsequently admits (page 122); and we are quite certain he had not seen the Candor pamphlets.

Mr. Symons also tells us that the editor of Junius (of 1812, we suppose) published a speech of Burke's, "transmitted" to the *Public Advertiser* "by Junius, in his own handwriting." We reply, in brief, that the editor makes no such statement,—it would have been absurd if he had, for no copy was in existence, or had

been for forty years. He knew indeed, though Mr. Symons does not, that the printer of the *Public Advertiser* swore on Horne Tooke's trial that he destroyed all "copy" every year,—how, then, could any man affect to know forty years after in whose handwriting that "copy" was?

"The most difficult task," says Mr. Symons, "for those who would defend the consistency of Junius is one which seems never to have occurred to any one of them. It is to reconcile his private letter of January 2, 1768, to Lord Chatham, with all the well-merited censure written only a few months before, and continued in a letter (No. xi.) into the previous month of December." This is going too fast. The private letter to Chatham was first published in the Chatham Correspondence, and on its very first publication it was accompanied by a note drawing attention to these inconsistencies, and honestly acknowledging that they strengthened the opinion that some of the miscellaneous letters are erroneously attributed to Junius. Mr. Symons avows his belief that Junius never intended that Chatham should identify these miscellaneous letters with the studied compositions of Junius,—"he took a pride in the reputation of that great name." Perhaps so; but it is important to observe, that not a line appeared under the signature of Junius for nearly a twelvemonth after that letter to Chatham was written. How, then, was Chatham to identify the writer? What pride could the writer take in compositions, however studied, which were positively non-existent? After all this blundering, Mr. Symons winds up with telling us, as especially "noteworthy"—"noteworthy"—that Junius first used that name in this private letter to Chatham—the letter of January 2, 1768. Incredible as it may appear, the name of Junius is not mentioned in that letter, nor is it attached to the letter. Mr. Symons is under some strange delusion.

There would be no end of discussion on a question supported after this extraordinary fashion. All the old assertions, disproved twenty times, are here reproduced as unquestioned and unquestionable. Thus, Mr. Symons accounts for the movements of Junius—the in town and the out of town—by help of the dates to the private letters, although it has been shown in the *Athenæum* that the dates of fifty out of the fifty-three letters were affixed for the first time in 1812; that some are beyond question wrong, and all doubtful.

Some few original speculations are, however, to be met with in this volume. William Burke, for instance, was twice in India; and Mr. Symons learns from *Notes and Queries* that a vellum-bound copy of Junius is in the possession of a gentleman at Delhi. The inference is obvious; but if Mr. Symons will inquire of the editor of that useful little periodical, he may perhaps hear of another vellum-bound copy much nearer home. What, then, becomes of the inference? Junius, again, was very nervous about the transmission of letters: they were left at coffee-houses; and Junius instructs the printer to give money to the waiters to make them civil; and on one occasion, in a note dated "Saturday," he informs him, "the gentleman who transacts the conveying part of our correspondence tells me there was a difficulty last night. For this reason, and because it could be no way material for me to see a paper on Saturday which is to appear on Monday, I had resolved not to send for it." This, to plain men, is plain enough; but Mr. Symons, it appears, has "often thought" that "Junius did ultimately receive pecuniary aid from Woodfall"; and he now asks, "did he procure an advance on mortgage?" If so, this

"transacting and conveyancing" may have referred to money transactions!

It would be a waste of time to discuss any question founded on such assertions and such arguments; and we need only add, that William Burke is as free from all suspicion of having written Junius as before the Cookson revelation.

History of the Christian Church, from the Thirteenth Century to the Present Day, including the Reformation. By Rev. Alfred Lyall, M.A., Right Rev. R. D. Hampden, D.D., Rev. J. E. Riddle, M.A., Rev. J. C. Crosthwaite, M.A., Rev. J. T. Dowling, M.A., Rev. Henry J. Rose, B.D. *Encyclopædia Metropolitana.* (Griffin & Co.)

We confess to a prejudice against books written on the principle of joint partnership. Even where two or more authors take up different departments, it requires a nice adaptation to preserve the unity of a work. Besides, the sense of responsibility seems to diminish in measure as it is divided, and an imposing array of names may appear on the title-page of a volume which, taken as a whole, some of the contributors would in all probability refuse to own. Occasionally, even, curious instances of disagreement occur. Thus, while Bishop Hampden contributes Chapter II. of the book under review, in Chapter XI. Mr. Rose concludes a narrative of what he calls "the Hampden cases," with the following delicate *critique* of his collaborator:—"The Bishop of Hereford has found other employments in the duties of a diocese than writing books which have had the misfortune, whether justly or unjustly, of appearing to a considerable section of the Church of England to contain statements which are objectionable." To remove any remaining doubt, the writer intimates with sufficient distinctness in a foot-note that in his opinion these objections were well founded.

A 'History of the Christian Church from the Tenth Century to the Present Age, including the Reformation,' embraces the period most interesting to the general reader, and on which he finds it most difficult to obtain accessible and reliable information. Perhaps perfect impartiality could scarcely be expected in such a work; but if written in a spirit of candour and based on a conscientious study of original sources, it would, no doubt, be hailed as supplying a long-felt desideratum. These, however, are precisely the qualities most wanting in the book before us. Even its arrangement is defective. As if it were not a task sufficiently arduous to comprise such a narrative within the limits of 446 pages, a considerable part of the space is taken up with topics which should have been omitted, or at least cursorily treated. A very meagre outline of the history of each century is followed by short and unsatisfactory notices of the "ecclesiastical writers" who flourished during that period,—a plan which insures repetition and interruption of the narrative, without materially adding to the information already communicated. But the most striking want of judgment is the disproportionate space allotted by Mr. Rose to his narrative of the Church of England from 1815 to 1858. A judicious writer would have touched lightly upon questions and controversies which are still pending, and on which it is hardly possible at present to give a perfectly unbiassed verdict. Not so Mr. Rose. Perhaps it would have been too much to expect that he could have looked with much favour upon the Roman Catholic Relief and Reform Bills. But when such topics as "the Tracts for the Times," "the Hampden discussions," "the Gorham case,"

"the Denison case," "the revival of the active powers of Convocation"—not forgetting an indignant onslaught on the recent "Oxford and Cambridge University Commissions"—occupy as large a space as that assigned in other portions of the volume to an entire century of Church history, we feel that history has degenerated into mere pamphleteering. It will be readily inferred from what point of view these questions are regarded. The Jerusalem bishoprick is "a very anomalous kind of mission"; "as there is already a Bishop of the Greek Church located there, there can canonically be no other Bishop of Jerusalem." The posthumous volume of Gieseler's celebrated Church History comes in for an abundant share of abuse, although Mr. Rose ingenuously admits to "have derived" from it "a portion of the history of the Papacy." We are assured that "upon the whole it is a trumpery, superficial work, unworthy of the author's name and reputation. The chapter devoted to the English Church is false, calumnious, and twaddling in the highest degree." We have again looked over the portion so impeached. We admit that it is defective—a charge which some parties will equally bring against Mr. Rose's account of the Church of England; but, with this exception, cannot see the justice of the censure passed upon it. However, "the author may be excused as the work is posthumous." We can only express a hope that Mr. Rose may have formed his opinions on more satisfactory grounds than are given in the following remark on the translation of Kahn's 'Internal History of Protestantism.'—"The translator has to contend with a very difficult subject, and we rather think that in any passage of great importance it might be necessary to consult the original. We must say that we have not compared it with the original, but from long acquaintance with German theological works, we rather guess this to be the case in several passages which appear confused in the translation." A strange admission this in a historian who has made so large use of the translation of Kahn's!

The other portions of the work are not open to so many objections as that contributed by Mr. Rose. Indeed, some of the chapters at the commencement of the book, though meagre, are well written. The essay of the Bishop of Hereford on Thomas Aquinas and the philosophy of the Schoolmen is all that could be desired in so short a paper. But as the volume proceeds it declines in value. Hasty inferences, rash judgments, and even inaccuracies are of frequent recurrence. It is not in the great facts or broad outlines of history which are known to most, but in minute particulars that the careful investigations of a reliable author appear. Unfortunately, instances of an opposite kind abound in this volume. Thus—choosing almost at random—it is not correct to say that the influence of Hus with Wenceslaus had brought about those changes in the University of Prague which led to the voluntary removal of so many Germans. At the time when the Kutteneberg decree put an end to foreign rule in Prague, Hus lay dangerously ill of a disease contracted immediately after his repulse by the King. Again, it is a gross mistake to assert that the Reformer arrived at Constance "with the safe-conduct of the Emperor Sigismund in his pocket." This document only reached him two days after his arrival in that city ("venimus," he writes, "sine salvo conductu"). Nor can we imagine on what grounds it is asserted that Sigismund "manifested a disposition both before and after the sentence of the Council to save the Reformer from the flames,"—when the opposite is notorious. To give another example, the sweeping charge brought against Margaret

of Navarre, "of laxity of manners, if not of principles," is to say the very least unsubstantiated. Instances of this kind might be multiplied. They prove exactly that amount of historical knowledge and that want of historical accuracy which we would expect to find in writers who have in great measure derived their information from secondary sources.

Wanderings of an Artist among the Indians of North America, from Canada to Vancouver's Island and Oregon, through the Hudson's Bay Company's Territory, and back again. By Paul Kane. (Longman & Co.)

THERE could not be three words more satisfactory for a traveller to put on the title-page of his travels than those three of Mr. Paul Kane's, the American artist,—and back again." Would that Drake, and Mungo Park, and Leichardt, and many hundred other brave martyrs to travel, could have written them!

Mr. Kane is an American artist who has studied in Europe, and apparently unites the refinement of the Old World with the Indian energy of the New. He is an American, and has devoted his life to an American purpose; to sketching and recording the deeds and outward forms of an unhappy and vanishing race. The river rolls on for ever, in perpetual but unaccelerated motion, never slower, never faster, but never stopping on its divine errand. The leaves bud and fall, yet fall only to reappear,—but the snow-drift crumbles and melts and is seen no more. The Indian race is the snow-drift—mankind is the river. It is well that ere it fade some lover of the Red Man who, like Mr. Kane, can strap his portfolio and paint-box on his back, should fill a bullock's horn with powder, and, taking his ride in his firm hand, stride on board the snorting steam-rocket at Sturgeon Bay on Lake Huron.

Mr. Kane's motives are easily understood. In the waxen and impressive age of boyhood, spent in the dirty village of Little York, now the great growing city of Toronto, he lived among Indians who have long since run back to the western forests. As the gristle of the young artist turned into bone, he determined to devote his talents, like Catlin, to recording the tale of a people who will soon pass into fable. With light heart and lighter purse the brave young artist started off on snow shoes, or on horseback, in canoe or in mocassins, to sketch chiefs and medicine-men, scalp dances and ball play, hunting scenes and fishing scenes. For four years he lived among the Indians of the north-west, sketching their favourite fishing and hunting grounds, the locations of their villages and the burying-places of their tribes. He traversed all that vast Indian-haunted country bordering on the great chain of American lakes,—he shot and fished all round the Red River settlement, and the boundless buffalo prairies of the valley of Saskatchewan, through which those two parallel iron rails, types of peace and union, will one day pierce, to join with eternal iron bonds the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. He tramped and rode over the Rocky Mountains, spotted with the Red Man's blood,—and thence down the Columbia River, towards the new gold country, Oregon, Puget's Sound, and Vancouver's Island. The present book is but a diary of this arduous artist journey, with the angles planed away; promising to be a mere sample of a fuller and richer work, which will be still more interesting to the voyager and historian. Already Mr. Kane has been so far recognized that he has been engaged by the Canadian Parliament to execute a series of Indian paintings for the legislative Library.

It is humiliating to proud nature to observe how rapidly starving men, whether English sailors or Indian braves, resort to cannibalism. Amongst the Saulteux Indians (a branch of the Ojibbeways), according to Mr. Kane, the enormity is common. Of the degradation and crime that it entails, he tells a horribly interesting story:—

"There is a superstitious belief among Indians that the Weendigo cannot be killed by anything short of a silver bullet. I was informed, on good authority, that a case had occurred here in which a father and daughter had killed and eaten six of their own family from absolute want. The story went on to state, that they then camped at some distance off in the vicinity of an old Indian woman, who happened to be alone in her lodge, her relations having gone out hunting. Seeing the father and daughter arrive unaccompanied by any other members of the family, all of whom she knew, she began to suspect that some foul play had taken place, and to feel apprehensive for her own safety. By way of precaution, she resolved to make the entrance to her lodge very slippery, and as it was winter, and the frost severe, she poured water repeatedly over the ground as fast as it froze, until it was covered with a mass of smooth ice; and instead of going to bed, she remained sitting up in her lodge, watching with an axe in her hand. When near midnight, she heard steps advancing cautiously over the crackling snow, and looking through the crevices of the lodge, caught sight of the girl in the attitude of listening, as if to ascertain whether the inmate was asleep; this the old woman feigned by snoring aloud. The welcome sound no sooner reached the ears of the wretched girl, than she rushed forward, but, slipping on the ice, fell down at the entrance of the lodge, whereupon the intended victim sprang upon the murderer and buried the axe in her brains: and not doubting but the villainous father was near at hand, she fled with all her speed to a distance, to escape his vengeance. In the mean time, the Weendigo father, who was impatiently watching for the expected signal to his horrid repast, crept up to the lodge, and called to his daughter; hearing no reply, he went on, and, in place of the dead body of the old woman, he saw his own daughter, and hunger overcoming every other feeling, he saved his own life by devouring her remains."

Mr. Kane's journey seems to have been an epitome of life: here plains covered with tufts of roses; there rivers broken by chutes and portages; now Indians loading him with buffalo tongues, for recording their features; and again, ready to scalp him for trying to enchant them, and forgetting to put in all their scars.

The following curious story of a cure of that most treacherous, quick-growing, and chronic of all vices—drunkenness, by an appeal to pride, is worth quoting. Though not to be imitated by civilized men, it is as singular as the Russian mode of cure. Sigennok, "the blackbeard," was a dangerous drunken chief at Manetouawning:—

"One day, when in a state of drunken stupor, Captain Anderson—who at that time filled the post of Indian agent,—saw him lying in front of his lodge in one of these fits of oblivion, and bound him hand and foot with strong cords, placing a sickly decrepit boy to watch over him, with instructions to hasten to him (Captain Anderson) the moment the sleeper should awake, and by no means to let him know who it was that had bound him. After some hours he revived, and angrily demanded of the boy, who had dared to treat him with such indignity. The little fellow, without replying to the inquiry, hobbled away to the captain: he at once hastened to his prisoner, who put the same interrogatory to him as he had before done to the boy, and furiously demanded his instant liberation. The captain replied that the boy had bound him by his own orders, and that he had lain for hours exposed to the derision of the whole camp. He took the opportunity also of commenting forcibly on the disgrace to which so great a warrior had thus subjected himself, merely to gratify a vile and disgusting propensity, which reduced him manifestly beneath the level of the

brute beast, which never sacrificed its reason, or the power to protect itself from annoyance or insult from its fellows. Sigennok, his pride humbled, and greatly mortified at the degraded position in which he had placed himself—in the power, as it were, of the most helpless of his tribe—formed the prompt resolution of at once and for ever abandoning his favourite habit, and promised Captain Anderson that if he would release him from his bonds, he would never again taste ardent spirits. The captain took him at his word, and unbound him. Twenty-three years had elapsed, since the occurrence, during which Sigennok had never been known to violate the promise then made."

Although the family affections in the Indian race are generally strong, and childless women nearly always adopt foundlings or orphans, a story of Mr. Kane's proves that the Indian heart beats, if warmly at times, in a wild intermittent way:—

"Potika-poo-tis, the 'Little Round Man,' an Assiniboine chief, sat for me. He was well known about the fort, and was commonly called the Duke of Wellington, I suppose from his small person and his warlike feats. He was on one occasion set upon by a party of Blackfeet, and, while in the act of discharging his gun, received a wound, which he showed me, of rather a remarkable nature. The ball entered his wrist, passed through the arm, entered the neck, and came out near the upper part of the spine. He had received several wounds, but none that seemed seriously to endanger his life, as at the time I saw him he was in good health. After relating various stories of his war and hunting exploits, he, to my great astonishment, told me that he had killed his own mother. It appears that, while traveling, she told him that she felt too old and feeble to sustain the hardships of life, and too lame to travel any further, and asked him to take pity on her, and end her misery, on which he unhesitatingly shot her on the spot. I asked him whereabouts he had directed his ball. His reply was, 'Do you think I would shoot her in a bad place! I hit her there;' pointing his finger to the region of the heart. 'She died instantly, and I cried at first; but after I had buried her, the impression wore off.'"

Of course, we must judge of this story with due consideration of the different standard of the value of life which men all muscle and men all nerve have. The Indian was perhaps a *Virginius*. Amongst innumerable stories of deer or buffalo shooting—for Mr. Kane seems to have shot everything in turn, including "the rapids," we come to a piece of humour, arising from that prolific source of fun, the ignorance of one nation of another nation's customs. On the Athabasca River Mr. Kane's party meet Colin Frazer, a Highland piper, on his way to an adjoining fort:—

"He carried the pipes with him, dressed in his Highland costume; and when stopping at forts, or wherever he found Indians, the bagpipes were put in requisition, much to the astonishment of the natives, who supposed him to be a relation of the Great Spirit, having, of course, never beheld so extraordinary a looking man, or such a musical instrument, which astonished them as much as the sound produced. One of the Indians asked him to intercede with the Great Spirit for him; but Frazer remarked, the petitioner little thought how limited his influence was in that quarter."

The Chinook Indians, who flatten their heads for unknown phenological reasons, so that a flat-head chief somewhat resembles George the Third in Cockspur Street, speak a barbarous *patois*, understood only by the trappers. We extract the following as a nut for philologists to crack. It may suggest other curious derivations:—

"Their common salutation is *Clak-hob-ah-yah*, originating, as I believe, in their having heard in the early days of the fur trade, a gentleman named Clark frequently addressed by his friends, 'Clark, how are you!' This salutation is now applied to every white man, their own language affording no appropriate expression. Their language is also pe-

culiar in containing no oaths, or any words conveying gratitude or thanks."

Of the anti-Mormon people we have never heard of any so strange as the Big-lip Indians of New Caledonia. A widow of this charming tribe has not only to be half-roasted on the funeral pile of her dead husband, but has for three long years to carry about his ashes in a bag on her back. All this time she may not wash, but at the end of this she is stripped, smeared with fish oil, and covered with swan's down, after which and a dance she is free to marry again; and, if she survive her husband, to be again half-roasted.

Hong Kong to Manila and the Lakes of Luzon in the Philippine Isles, in the Year 1856.
By Henry T. Ellis, R.N. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

THOSE who have read the romantic pages of that wonder-stirring book, 'Twenty Years in the Philippines,' will be attracted by a title-page which promises a further account of the island that contains the Villa of Gironière and the Lake of Socol. But, though there is much to interest and amuse in Mr. Ellis's account of Manila and the Lakes of Luzon, there is nothing whatever to corroborate the marvellous tales of the French author. Hills which to the eye of the imaginative Gaul rose to 1,500 feet, had, on the Englishman's arrival settled soberly down to mounds of 100 feet. The alligators which chased the Frenchman's canoe with open mouths, would not even show themselves to Mr. Ellis on the surface of the "enchanted lake." Even M. Gironière's friend and successor at Jala Jala, M. Vidie, repudiated nearly all the circumstances of the attack on the villa by the Tulisanies mentioned by the lively Frenchman. Instead of the house being stormed by the bandits, and M. Vidie being driven to hide in the woods, leaving his daughter dangerously wounded in the hands of the robbers, these worthies were, in reality, easily beaten off. The truth of that part of the tale which relates to the wounded maiden may be judged of from M. Vidie's reply to an interrogation whether she survived. "Daughter," he exclaimed, "why I never had a daughter that I am aware of in the whole course of my life." In a word, the occupant of Jala Jala at the time of our author's visit pronounced M. Gironière to be his very good friend, but his book, "which every traveller that came that way bothered him so much about, no better than *ombug*."

After reducing, however, all things to the sober limits of reality, there is still much to interest in the chief of Spain's possessions in the East. Luzon is a picturesque island, with a healthy and pleasant climate, abounding with vast lakes, extremely productive, and presenting many objects of interest to the traveller. Among these is the *Isla de Volcan*, in the Lake of Bombom. The crater of this volcano is seven miles in circumference, and of profound depth, and, to quote the words of Mr. Ellis, "presents a never-to-be-forgotten scene of romantic grandeur." But it is in piquant little bits, descriptive of human eccentricities, that this writer excels, rather than in depicting the scenery of nature. The whole time of his residence in Luzon was but six weeks, and much of that period he spent at Manila, so that his visit to the interior was brief indeed. He left Hong Kong on sick leave on the 26th of June, 1856, in the Spanish steamer *Jorge Juan*. The only thing he seems to have learnt on board was the Spanish custom of drinking gin-and-water, which has this peculiarity, that a quantity of the spirit is swallowed first, and then capped by a huge tumbler of water. The run from Hong Kong

to Luzon occupied three days. A very good statistical account of the island is interrupted by the following passage:—

"I had proceeded thus far with my notes in search of information, when I read the highly interesting and romantic tale entitled 'Twenty Years in the Philippines,' by the late proprietor of Jala Jala, which determined me to shoot a wild Buffalo; dead or alive I would put one, and place my naked foot between his horns à la 'de la Gironière.' Human brains, too, I would eat or drink, whichever the operation he so graphically describes might be termed. 'Eat brains!' Yes, of course; why not? Gironière did, not so very many years ago; besides they are a rarity anyhow, at least good human ones are supposed to be, in one sense or another, rather scarce. And oh! how can I describe the eagerness I felt to be chasing the wild deer, lance in hand, mounted on one of those beautiful horses he speaks of. This book, however, gives a vivid and romantic interest to localities which otherwise a stranger visitor would not feel. From another work I elicited many interesting and highly important particulars. In his passage up the river Pasig, this author became aware of the singular fact, that not only were the tame ducks in the river hatched by men lying on the eggs, but that the wild ones which frequented the Lake of Bay, were all brought into the world by the same means. On pointing this fact out to a Transatlantic friend, Jonathan quaintly remarked, 'I expect, sir, when he passed the first lot in the river, he took a drink; I expect he did, sir.'"

The first thing that struck Mr. Ellis at Manila was the ludicrous custom, universal amongst the Indians, of walking about with game-cocks perched on their arms, shoulders, or heads. When two Indians meet and salute one another, their respective birds bristle up immediately, and employ the time in taking certain mutually refreshing pecks. Presently, when the compliments are done and the human bipeds stride away, their feathered companions suffer their ruffled plumage quietly to subside, to be bristled up again on approaching the next traveller.

The houses in Manila are curiously built, with great solid foundations and upper stories which have in them as much of the elastic as possible. To use the nautical phrase, the upper rooms are built "with beam enough to veer and haul on," for the timbers project several feet beyond the walls. The windows are all of oyster-shell instead of glass, so as to keep out the glare and to be economical in case of earthquakes. Some of the buildings are very extensive, and there is one huge cheroot manufactory where 7,000 girls, from fourteen years and upwards, are employed. Of the mixed population the Chinese seem to be the lowest in esteem, and were once hunted down and nearly exterminated by the Spaniards, being reduced from 30,000 to 7,000. We must give a few words from our author about some of the peculiarities of these Celestials:—

"The Chinese are, amongst other things, a very grossly-feeding people, and, notwithstanding that some pigs are held sacred, fat fresh pork is their great delight, and, strange to say, it seems to agree wonderfully well with them. I remember, in one instance, a boat-race was to be pulled in Hong Kong between European sailors and Chinese, and in making arrangements, the Celestials were asked what refreshment they would prefer; I think it was two pounds of roasted pork each they requested, and this to be eaten, not after the race, but just before commencing it, to make them, as they expressed it, 'Number one strong.' According to our ideas, it would have had anything but that effect, but not so with John Chinaman—

The pork was eaten—
The English beaten,

and that was not by any means the only occasion on which, equally situated, and pulling in our own boats, they have beaten Europeans. I think, taking the average amongst the Chinese, they are as little

subject to sickness as almost any other nation; but their ideas, or rather manner of expressing their ailments, are peculiar. It was invariably either 'too much a hot inside, or too much a-colo' (cold). 'No can chow chow,' was a sad malady; but what amused me most the first time I heard the expression, was that of a Chinese servant I had, who requested one day that I would intercede with the doctor to give him a plaster to put on his shoulder, and when the desired end to be obtained by so doing was asked, the reply was 'Wantchee' (want to) 'pull out that wind, hab got that wind inside that bone.' It was apparently rheumatism; a strong blister was applied, as desired, and next day the report was 'that wind hab make a-wilo, no got more than small o' piece now.' It is seldom that they will put themselves under the treatment of European medical men, and, indeed, for anything not surgical, their own doctors seem to answer every purpose; they themselves say, 'Englishman no can save Chinaman; inside no belong all same Englishman, no makee all same chow chow, how can makee all same inside; and there are not a few foreigners who have in fevers, gout, and diseases peculiar to the climate, consulted with advantage the native practitioners."

Those who would know what are the fascinations of the fair Indians and Mestizas must consult Mr. Ellis's pages. There they will learn, too, the peculiar mark which the ill-favoured Celestials have transfused through almost the entire population; and in seeking for this information, we can promise them a fair share of instruction and amusement.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Monk of Châalis—[Le Moine, &c.]. By Madame Charles Reybaud. (Hachette & Co.)—Changing the gender of the epithet given to Simone da Pesaro, the painter, Madame Charles Reybaud, might well be called *La Cenerina*—so gray, not to say gloomy, is the tone in which she delights to colour her pictures. She loves the old house, rich with mouldering pictures of beloved ones passed away, inhabited by some late dejected survivor,—the cloister, with its melancholy shelter for the storm-tossed pilgrim from further struggle with wind and rain as evening draws on—the cell in which the burning aspirations, after vainly trying for outlet and escape, wane and fade and smoulder out, leaving that which was a heart not so much subdued as torpid. It is not merely the choice of her subjects, it is the quality of her tints which has stood betwixt Madame Charles Reybaud and the popularity which her delicacy (rare attribute among French novelists), her feeling and her graphic power merit. If she will choose themes like these, she should recollect that the lives of the solitary, the poor, the enchained by religious vows (however mistaken these be), are not all mourning and mildew. The hermit of the Camaldoli, who passes his days and nights alone in silence, digging his garden, or his grave, has his holiday once a week, when he is permitted to talk to the stranger from the outer world, and dream though his life seem, his face then will show not dreariness so much as a cheerful and not unintelligent curiosity. There is a sustaining pride, as well as a saddening memory, in those who call a brave ancestry their own, if even they be the last of their race. Those who have been the most rudely shaken, the most closely stripped, the most coldly betrayed, by reason of their own credulity, will not be the last to say that Life (albeit not the equal lot which soft-sitting pulpit-orators are apt to preach it as being, for the comfort of the poor) has still some joy for all who will and ought to have it.—Thus books so gray as Madame Charles Reybaud's, besides being depressing, are not wholly true. This 'Monk of Châalis,' however, is half of an excellent story. Wherefore Estève was made a monk, and how he was trained to acquiescence in a fate so unnatural to one so full of life, are told in our author's happiest manner. Once within the limits of the Abbey Madame Reybaud can find nothing but the old materials and characters, used with so different a purpose, but with so much greater power, by Madame Dudevant, in her 'Spiridon.' From the

moment when unrest and despair at his irrevocable sacrifice break in on the young man,—to be followed by a gleam of outer life, a breath of love warmer than spiritual love, and afterwards by a dark catastrophe,—the hand of the novelist becomes weak. She appears to have tired of her tale, perhaps because she cannot paint with any colour stronger or brighter than the hue of dust and ashes—gray.

Daniel: a Study—[Daniel, &c.]. By Ernest Feydeau. 2 vols. (Amyot.)—M. Feydeau has gained his bad popularity by studying that which ought not to be studied. In 'Daniel,' however, we trust he may possibly have overshot his mark. His book is even more heavy than it is objectionable.

Dress: a Few Words upon Fashion and her Idols. (Saunders, Otley & Co.)—The author of this book holds it a sin to allow "crying evils" to exist without attempts being made to remedy them. Dress he considers "a crying evil," a "tolerated vice," among women of the present day, even as "drunkenness was to men of the preceding age,"—and gives us accordingly forty-five pages intended to be sharp and sumptuary. We have here quotations from the *Spectator*—there from 'Adam Bede,'—in a third paragraph, a tilt against *crinoline*, which we are assured "would" not "kindle the inspiration of a modern Phidias,"—with something about the concealment of graceful curves, as "antagonistic in character," and "highly detrimental to the dignified carriage for which Englishwomen have been hitherto remarkable." This might have been penned by Mr. Thackeray's *Miss Pinkerton*,—but also it might have been written by some admirer of "the antique," such as we cannot dream that our iconoclast thinks of being. Then, what has "the treadmill of scales and exercises" to do with *Laura's* wreath or *Lucy's* spangled gauze? At p. 35, severe things are said against the Ladies of quality who went to Cremorne Gardens last year. Misty considerations, with a view to keeping *Abigail* and *Betty* the housemaid in their proper spheres of plain caps and gingham, come later. We fear, however, that no reader, however gentle, however simple she be, will sacrifice a single founce or the ends of a shoulder-knot to this well-meaning, but not very strong adversary to "Fashion."

Poetical Remains, Social, Sacred, and Miscellaneous, of the late Edward Atkyns Bray, B.D. Selected and Edited, with a Memoir of the Author, by Mrs. Bray. 2 vols. (Longman & Co.)—Mrs. Bray, known to us during many years as a painstaking collector and observer—and as a writer, though always prosy, rarely unpleasant—here places us in a dilemma. There is no feeling to be more delicately handled, more deeply honoured, than that which gathers round the graves of the dead, when they have been upright, assiduous, harmless, and beloved in their lives, such as we verily believe Mr. Bray to have been. Why, then, by publishing two volumes of verse, with a laudatory Preface, must she force those who are sworn witnesses to tell truth to the public,—to say what must either be disenchanting to her or seem cruelly unjust? Yet we are constrained to state that here is not a line better than those which might have appeared with the signature of "Philander" in the *Lady's Magazine* some sixty years since, or of "Patriot" in the *Poet's Corner* of some country paper. Let us give the titles of merely four of the effusions here thought worthy of republication:—

"An apology to a Lady, who had been informed by another, to whom it was communicated in confidence, that the author had characterized her as one who possessed good natural sense, but could not boast of a cultivated understanding."

"To a Lady who procured some wine for the Author at a crowded supper, by requesting it for herself."

"To a Lady, who apologised for having abruptly left the Writer, that she might plead the cause of a young Protegee who had unfortunately offended her Patroness."

"To a Friend, who had ordered a Fire to be lighted in the Writer's Bedroom, whilst he was on a visit to the Family; though in the morning he had heard her caution the Gardener not to light the Fire in her Greenhouse, lest it should make the Plants too tender."

—We do not imagine the reader will refuse to take our warrant that the execution of the above pieces corresponds with their subject, nor that he will

require us to proceed further with a task from which we would gladly have excused ourselves.

Harriette Browne's School-Days: a Tale. (Saunders, Otley & Co.)—Harriette Browne is no sister of Tom Browne. The book is a dreary imitation. Nothing, perhaps, would be more difficult to treat with success than the monotonous story of a school-girl's doings—all primness, pride, bad French, eternal friendships—lasting one week—back-boards, stocks, and stolen interviews. An awful shadow is thrown across the threshold of Harriette's disciplinary career, by a choice parallel drawn in the first page between the figure of Mrs. Duret, schoolmistress, and that instrument of corporeal torture known as a birch,—her body and waist representing the handle, and her skirt the expanding twigs! This is a promising commencement for a modern romance. Immediately afterwards, Harriette herself is introduced, with a load of antecedents, and school-life begins with bedroom pic-nics, followed by penal palms to learn, and "no pudding at dinner." Then there is an attempted abduction, followed by some episodes of a darker tinge,—and so a story, without much purpose or character, draws tediously to its close.

Catherine. By the Author of 'Agnes and the Little Key.' (Boston, J. E. Tillon & Co.; London, Knight & Son.)—'Catherine' is the wail of a tender and pious parent for a daughter, taken from him by that insidious scourge, consumption. To all who, like the author, have been afflicted and bereaved, 'Catherine' may possibly prove a consolation.

Young-Ladyism: a Handbook on the Education, Accomplishments, Duties, Dress, and Deportment of the Upper Ten Thousand. By Democritus Machiavel Brown, Esq. (J. Blackwood.)—Mr. Brown, in discoursing on the tender subject of ladies' dress, has adopted the spirit of Horace's line, "Why not tell the truth, even if jestingly,"—and has succeeded in investing an ungrateful topic with some degree of interest. His materials, though they have only the freshness of yesterday's salad, he has so improved by dressing, that we have partaken of them with some degree of relish.

The Ways of the Line: a Monograph on Excavators. (Hamilton & Co.)—'The Ways of the Line' is a kind of companion volume to 'English Hearts and English Hands'; and, like that work, abounds in apocryphal illustrations of the good effected amongst navies by instruction and persuasion. But like all works of this class, in which the Lady Bountiful and the writer are one, the style necessarily assumes a self-laudatory tone; and, consequently, "Our Lady," the principal figure, becomes a very great nuisance.

Among pamphlets on the prevailing topic, we notice one by Mr. Martin Tupper, entitled, *Some Verse and Prose about National Rifle Clubs* (Routledge).—Henry Drummond Esq., M.P., also favours us with a few Remarks on the Formation of Volunteer Rifle Corps, and the best Mode of effecting the same (Guildford, Gardner).—Election matters, too, claim a share of attention; we have before us *An Account of the Tiverton Election, with a Revised Report of Lord Palmerston's Speech upon that Occasion* (Pickering).—And *The Speech of T. Dyke Acland, Esq., at the Nomination of Candidates at Birmingham* (Ridgway).—Then Mr. R. Monteith addresses a letter to the Committees of the Foreign Affairs Association *On the Dangers to England of Austria's Subjugation* (Whiting).—*Queen Victoria and Italy* is the title of a publication by Sir H. W. Barron (Ridgway).—And *The Past and Future of the Present Crisis* that of one by Mr. Ward (Hardwicke). Lectures, essays, and learned papers, include a *Lecture on the Principles of Privy Council Legislation*, by Mr. Jones (Hamilton).—*How to Improve the Teaching in the Scottish Universities*, by Dr. Struthers (Sutherland & Knox).—Capt. Chesney's *Remarks on the Recent Improvements of the Education of Staff Officers, with a Vindication of the New Examination System for the Army from the Strictures of Major-Gen. Lord de Ros* (Clowes).—*An Essay on the Nine-Hours' Movement*, by J. B. Leno (Truelove).—*A Lecture on Traits of Indian Character*, delivered at the Asiatic Society by Col. Sykes (Harrison).—*American and Indian Transil*, by Pat. Barry (Trübner).—*A Description of the Cape Colony: its Products and Resources*, by W. Hawes, Esq. (Algar

& Street).—Mr. Stewart's *Review of the Exhibition of the Royal Academy and other Art Galleries* (Hall).—An Appendix to Allan's *Systems of National Telegraphic Communication*.—*Instructions for the Management of Open-Boats in Heavy Surfs and Broken Water* (Knight).—*A Proposal for the Formation of a Ship-Lift Company, for Docking and Repairing Ships by Means of MacLaren's Patent Ship-Lifts or Pontoon Docks* (Richardson).—*A Paper on the Subject of Burns's Pistols*, read at the Society of Antiquaries by Bishop Gillis (Marsh & Beattie).—*An Ode to the Memory of Shakespeare*, by Mr. Langford, read at the Shakspeare Commemoration (Hidson & Ellis).—Book the Third of *The Siege of Candia: an Epic Poem*, by Mr. Harris (Darton).—And *A Tribute to the Memory of Alderman Andrews*, delivered at Southampton by the Rev. E. Kell (Whitfield).—We have also received *The Isle of Wight, No. 1. of Bowtell's Excursion Guides*.—And *Clarke's Railway Excursion Guide for May*.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Bennett's Baby May, and other Poems on Infants, 18mo. 1s. swd.
Bevan's Treatise on Hydrostatics and Hydrodynamics, 8vo. 3s. cl.
Bohn's Cheap Series, 'John Bunyan, Vol. 1.' 2s. bds.
Bohn's Cheap Series, 'Washington Irving, Vol. 5.' 2s. 6d.
Bohn's Cheap Series, 'William's Conquest,' 1s. 6d. bds.
Bohn's Illust. Lib. 'Petrarch's Sonnets, Life by Campbell,' 2s. cl.
Carmichael's Marine and Naval Colours, 12mo. 1s. swd.
Chronological Table of Kings, 1s. sheet.
Contentment Better than Wealth, imp. 32mo. 1s. cl.
Cust on the W. Indian Innumerable Estates Acts, 6s. 2s. bds.
Dickens's Works, Lib. Ed. 'Bleak House,' Vol. 2, post 8vo. 6s. cl.
Downall's Charge delivered to the Clergy of Totness, 8vo. 1s. swd.
Encyclopædia Britannica, 8th edition, Vol. 18, 4to. 75s. cl.
Family Treasury of Standard Reading, by Carter, Vol. 1, 4s. 6d. cl.
Fox's (C. J.) Life and Times, by Russell, Vol. 2, post 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.
Glover's The Polymeter or Quintant, 12mo. 2s. 6d. cl.
Hall's Contemplations on the Old and New Testaments, 8vo. 7s. 6d.
Handbook for Travellers in Devon and Cornwall, 4th ed. 7s. 6d.
Harvey's Sermons upon the Christian Religion, 8s. 5s. cl.
Heald's Sacred Scenes and Characters, imp. 32mo. 1s. cl.
Heine's Poems, Life by Bowring, post 8vo. 12s. cl.
Hitchcock's Religion of Geology, new edition, 6s. 8vo. 2s. cl.
Holmes's Novels—Forsyte, 'The King's Secret,' 2s. 6d. cl.
Jack Ariel, by Author of 'Post Captain,' new ed. 8vo. 2s. bds.
James's Naval History of Great Britain, new ed. 3. cr. 8vo. 5s.
James's Prayers and Offices of Devotion, by Cameron, 12th ed. 2s. 6d.
King's Continental Europe from 1792—1850, 8vo. 2s. bds.
Lang's The Secret Police; or, Plot and Passion, cr. 8vo. 1s. swd.
Lawson's The Geography of River Systems, 12mo. 1s. cl.
Lenten Sermons preached in Oxford in 1858, 6s. 8vo. 2s. cl.
Lever's Works, 'The Daltons,' Vol. 2, post 8vo. 4s. cl.
Love Letters of Eminent Persons, edited by Martel, 2nd ed. 1s. 6d.
Milt's Thoughts on Parliament, by Charles Lamb, 1s. 6d. cl.
Musset's The Little Silver Barrel, and other Tales, 16mo. 2s. 6d. cl.
Northeast's Countess of the Sheltering Vine, Sequel to, 4s. 6d. cl.
Parson Library, 'Lover's' Handy Aids, new edition, 2s. 6d.
Patient Waiting no Loos, imp. 32mo. 1s. cl.
Photographs of an Eastern Tour, Letters from Germany, 8vo. 7s.
Practical Guide for Italy, by an Englishman Abroad, 12mo. 2s. 6d.
Practical Swiss Guide, by an Englishman Abroad, 12mo. 2s. 6d.
Railway Library, 'The Soldier of Lyons,' 2s. bds.
Ranking and Radcliffe's Medical Sciences, V. 29, cr. 8vo. 6s. 6d. cl.
Simms's Practical Funnelling, 2nd ed. revised by Haskell, 7s. cl.
Statutes, Public General, 22nd Viet. 1859, royal 8vo. 3s. 10s. bds.
Stewart's Memoranda in Greek Grammar, 18mo. 1s. 6d. cl.
Stowell's Pleasures of Religion, and other Poems, new ed. 2s. 6d.
Strutt's The Curate and the Rector, post 8vo. 5s. cl.
Trotter's Travels and Travellers, 6s. 8vo. 2s. bds.
Webb's Life and Adventures of Charles Dumas, 12mo. 3s. 6d. cl.
White's Northumberland and the Border, post 8vo. 1s. 6d. cl.
Wilks's Lectures on Pathological Anatomy, 1857—1858, 8vo. 10s. 6d.
Woman's (A) Thoughts about Women, new ed. cr. 8vo. 3s. cl.
Yess, The, by the Author of 'The Two English Lakes,' 1s. cl.
Young's Readings on the Life of Our Lord, Vol. 1, cr. 8vo. 7s. cl.

THE ROYAL GARDENS OF KEW.

Sir William Hooker has lately presented to the Chief Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works, a very interesting Report on the Progress and Condition of the Royal Gardens at Kew, during a period of six years, viz. from the commencement of 1853 to that of 1859.

Sir William, who, we may observe, is the director of this important and extensive national establishment, states, that it is only within the last six years that the Royal Gardens can be considered as a complete National Establishment. Previous to 1853 they were merely in course of formation; whereas they now approach that condition when any considerable extension would, in the state of our present commercial and scientific relations, be in the director's opinion unadvisable.

The progress and growth of these gardens is, indeed, highly remarkable. Eighteen years ago, England stood alone in having no National Botanic Establishment like those at Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Petersburg, Copenhagen, &c., and within this period the director of the Kew Gardens has been expected not only to rival those foreign gardens, but even to create an establishment which should exceed them in interest and scientific importance.

Those who have visited Kew will testify that Sir William Hooker has not been found wanting, and that he has discharged his arduous duties in a most satisfactory manner. He sets out in his Report by declaring that his chief objects have

been to render the Gardens a place for the healthful recreation of the public, to gratify the national love of gardening, and afford much popular information as to the appearance, names, uses and native countries, &c., of an extensive series of useful and ornamental plants from all lands and climates, together with their products, whether as food, drugs, dyes, timbers, textiles, or cabinet-work. Further, to encourage Horticulture and Scientific Botany, promoting the useful arts which depend on vegetable produce, supplying information to Botanists and aiding their publications, and imparting a knowledge of plants to travellers, merchants and manufacturers; also by training plant-collectors and gardeners for Home, Colonial and Foreign Service. These objects can only be attained by well-ordered organization, and Sir W. Hooker thinks it desirable that the public should know how the system is worked. Accordingly, he states in his Report that the director, who as a matter of course has the general superintendence of the whole establishment, also conducts the correspondence, which is very great; visits the gardens and houses daily, directs the exchanges of growing plants and seeds, and recommends all alterations and improvements. He supplies the names of plants and their products to manufacturers, merchants, druggists, nurserymen, amateurs and travellers, in all parts of the world; and he has hitherto been able to satisfy all requisitions of this kind, if at all moderate, without drawing any distinction between those applicants who have benefited the Gardens and others. Under the director are a curator, sub-curator, seven foremen, who superintend by turns the Gardens, Library and Reading-Room, besides undertaking their usual garden duties.

The gardeners are invariably young men, selected for their good character, promising abilities and fair education. The nominal period for which they are required to enter is two years, during which they may by good conduct, energy and ability, rise from gardeners at 12s. to assistant foremen, at 18s. per week. Some of the best foremen have been sent to the colonies.

The Botanic Gardens, which, when transferred in 1841, by the Royal Family to the Public, consisted only of eleven acres, now extend to seventy-five acres. This is exclusive of the Pleasure Grounds. The visitors in 1841 were 9,174; and in 1858, 405,376, exclusive of those to the Herbarium and Library. The good behaviour of these, often inconveniently crowding the plant-houses and museums, has been throughout of the most satisfactory nature. The greatest number admitted on any one day to the gardens was 13,761. The months during which the attendance is greatest are June, July and August; those when the visitors are fewest, November, December and February. For the further gratification of the public, increased grants have been recently made for the higher keep and ornament of the gardens. More flower borders have been designed, new shrubberies and clumps have been formed, and standard flowering plants and trees have been planted.

The Director states, that all the hot-houses and green-houses are progressing satisfactorily, both in beauty and usefulness. The Palms stand unrivalled; as also do the Ferns, particularly the Tree Ferns; the Cactuses, Agaves, Aloes, and other succulent plants, and the Bananas. Among the last is the most extraordinary plant in the gardens, the gigantic Abyssinian Banana (*Musa Ensete*), described and figured by no author, save the celebrated Bruce, and now first introduced to Europe through Mr. W. C. Plowden, British Consul at Mussawah. This striking herbaceous plant has attained in the palm-stove in five years' time a height of more than 30 feet, the stem is $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet in circumference, and the blades of the leaves, independently of the stalk or petiole, are 6 feet long! It also now shows promise of a flower-spike corresponding with its foliage. The Orchideous plants, under a recently appointed and very skillful cultivator, are improving remarkably. The singular Pitcher Plants, the noble Zanzas, the Cycads and their allies, the Rice-paper plant of Formosa, the wonderful Lattice-leaf (*Ouviranda fenestralis*), brought by the Rev. W. Ellis from the Lakes of

Madagascar, the Traveller's Tree, described by the same writer, the Lace Bark of Jamaica, the rare Cinchona, or best Peruvian Bark, and the noble collection of Sikkim Himalayan Rhododendrons, are all in full vigour.

The Green-House Conifere and other trees and shrubs of temperate climates, that require protection in winter alone, show too evident symptoms of deterioration, caused, as the Director alleges, by want of suitable house accommodation, which he hopes will soon be remedied; but we apprehend that the convulsed state of Europe will be antagonistic to the immediate realization of Sir W. Hooker's plan of erecting a gigantic glass house for the culture of large Conifere.

It appears that applications are incessantly made for leave to visit the gardens before 1 p.m., but they are necessarily refused, except to persons who have actual business or other claims to be admitted, as the gardeners can only work steadily before the public are admitted.

The applications for growing plants, seeds, and museum objects are so numerous as to occasion much trouble to meet the demands. As a general rule, the Director professes only to give to parties who have presented plants to the gardens, or to those who have afforded facilities in other ways for increasing the national collection. Another class of demands is for cut flowers, and leaves for flower painting, decoration, and for preparing skeleton specimens. These last requests were for a time largely granted, and they consequently multiplied far beyond the power of supply, so that they are now generally refused, except when preferred by persons who have claims.

The Arboretum, or pleasure-grounds, comprise 250 acres. This area is divided into—1. The Arboretum; 2. Nurseries; 3. A large Lake in process of formation; and, 4. The Queen's Garden. The climate of England is singularly favourable for the growth of a large collection of the trees and shrubs of temperate regions, and the Director is therefore naturally desirous that the Arboretum now in course of formation should be not only worthy of Great Britain, but also serviceable to its extensive possessions. There are at present about 3,500 kinds of trees and shrubs, and they are mostly in a thriving condition. Some years must elapse, however, before the varied groups of trees will be seen in perfection.

There are two Nurseries, both of which are useful and profitable. In 1856, 1,010 trees (chiefly planes and elms) were furnished to plant in the metropolitan parks; in 1857, 13,389; and in 1858, no fewer than 20,814 to the parks and the new grounds at Kew.

The Queen's Garden, originally consisting of 12 acres, has recently been enlarged by 14 more acres being taken in. This beautiful piece of ground is reserved for the use of Her Majesty.

Under the head of Museums, the Director states that the cost incurred in filling the new and large museum has been exceedingly small; as, owing to the interest felt in these collections, it is seldom necessary to buy specimens, and by correspondence objects of great interest are constantly procured.

The Kew Herbarium, always of high scientific value, has during the past year received a vast accession by the addition of the enormous collections of plants made in India by order of the Indian Government. These collections, which have been accumulating for thirty years in the cellars of the East India House, were lost to the scientific world. In consequence of the urgent remonstrances emanating from Kew, the Directors of the East India Company consented that the collections should be arranged under Sir W. Hooker's superintendence. The collections, which filled eleven large waggons, proved to be of much greater bulk than was anticipated; but upwards of one-half were totally destroyed by damp, vermin, and coal-smoke. Amongst the remainder are some of great interest and value; especially Dr. Falconer's collections made in Thibet and Cashmere, occupying 70 chests, Mr. Griffiths's Herbaria, and all Mr. Helfer's Tenasserim and Andaman Island plants. The Director states that the Kew Herbaria, the most extensive and practically useful in existence, is largely used by authors and persons engaged in the

study of Botanical Science; and the collections enjoy the great advantage, not attainable in London, of not suffering from dust or coal-smoke; which are destructive both to paper and specimens.

WATER-GLASS.

Thirty-five years ago Prof. Fuchs made known to the German world of science a plan for making water-glass. The German world of science laughed at the philosopher in advance of his time. The project slept; but in the mean time the big world spun forward, carrying with it the lesser orb of German science. Prof. Fuchs grew old and at last died, still believing in his water-glass, and comforted by the appearance of many converts to his view. In his last few weeks of life, he wrote down, in the somewhat technical and crabbed form of a German professor, the result of his studies and experiments on this subject. These writings are very curious, and may prove to be very important. The Prince Consort has caused them to be translated and published in the *Journal of the Society of Arts*. Prof. Kuhlmann has also experimented largely on the water-glass, publishing the results of his researches before the French Academy of Sciences, and latterly in a separate pamphlet. The Imperial Government, struck with the serious character of these investigations, appointed a Commission of Inquiry to go down to Lille, in which city Prof. Kuhlmann carries on his works, and study on the spot the nature of his very interesting discoveries and applications. The Report of this body we now lay before our readers:—

REPORT.

Monsieur le Ministre,—The Commission which you have charged, by decree of the 29th of October 1857, to report on the results obtained by Mr. Kuhlmann, Professor of Chemistry at Lille, on the employment of soluble alkaline silicates for hardening porous stones, for painting, &c., has communicated with the inventor of this ingenious process. Mr. Kuhlmann has most readily given every assistance to your Commission. He has explained to us the theoretical principles which have gradually led him to the creation of a new industry; he has opened to us his laboratory, in which the Commission has found the realization of all the practical facts announced by the inventor, and been enabled to follow, as it were, step by step the progress of his idea; he has likewise thrown open to our inspection his chemical works of La Madeleine and of Saint-André, near Lille, in which the manufacture of soluble alkaline silicates and of sulphate of baryta has been already carried on to a considerable extent, and is increasing from day to day; and he has shown us the various monuments and houses at Lille to which the process of silicification has been applied.

The facts which were pointed out to your Commission, and the experiments which were performed before us, are of the highest importance to science, the arts, and industry. Geological theories of the highest order with regard to the formation of rocks, the possibility of reproducing artificially and by very simple means most of the crystalline mineral matters, the transformations which have been accomplished in the organs of plants and animals the petrified remains of which we find in the bosom of the earth, stand, according to Mr. Kuhlmann's exposition, in an intimate and happy connexion with the more practical considerations concerning the formation of new cements, the hardening of porous limestones used for preserving monuments, the application and the fixation by means of alkaline silicates of mineral colours upon stone, wood, glass, metals, paper, stuffs, &c., and the substitution of a new white colour (the sulphate of baryta) for white lead and zinc-white. We scarcely know what ought to be most admired in Mr. Kuhlmann,—his ingenious and scrutinizing mind, or his perseverance and tenacity in pursuing the realization of his ideas, and in rendering his methods more general, for which purpose he has not hesitated to incur considerable expense.

THEORY OF HYDRAULIC CEMENTS.—The silicious solution, silicate of potash or silicate of soda, forms the basis of all the new processes. Since 1840, researches upon the origin and nature of the

efflorescences upon walls have furnished Mr. Kuhlmann with the opportunity of ascertaining the presence of potash and soda in most of the limestones of the various geological epochs, in larger proportion in hydraulic limestones than in fat limestones (*à chaux grasse*). What would be their influence upon the hydraulic properties of the lime? Mr. Kuhlmann thought that, under the influence of potash or soda, silicious limestones might give origin, when calcined, to double compounds of lime, silica, or alumina and an alkali analogous to those which would be obtained by the calcination of some kinds of hydrated minerals, such as apophyllite, stilbite, and analcime, and that these compounds, when afterwards brought into contact with water, would undergo an action analogous to that which causes the consolidation of plaster, viz. hydration, and at last perfect hardness.

The principal effect of the potash and soda would consist in transferring a certain quantity of silica to the lime, and in giving origin to silicates which absorb water with avidity (so as to leave only that portion of water necessary to their hydrated nature) and become solidified. Numerous facts bore out this theory. Quicklime, when left in contact with a solution of silicate of potash, is immediately transformed into hydraulic lime. Quicklime and an alkaline silicate, very finely pulverized, and mixed in the proportion of 11 of silicate to 100 of lime, likewise furnish an excellent hydraulic lime. A mortar of fat lime repeatedly wetted with a solution of alkaline silicate is transformed into hydraulic mortar. Lastly, with the glassy silicate and lime, more or less energetic hydraulic cements can be produced at will, which will be found very useful in countries where only fat limestones exist.

SILICIFICATION.—From observing the great affinity of lime for silica when set free in a nascent state from its compound with potash, Mr. Kuhlmann was led to study the action of the silicates of potash and soda upon the calcareous stones—upon chalk in particular. He observed that by placing some chalk in contact with a solution of silicate of potash in the cold, a portion of the chalk is transformed into silico-carbonate of lime, whilst a corresponding portion of potash is displaced, that the chalk hardens gradually in the air and acquires a greater hardness than that of the best hydraulic cements; if the chalk is made into a paste with the silicate, it will adhere strongly to bodies, to the surface of which it is applied. Thus a cement was discovered, capable of being employed in restoring public monuments and in the manufacture of cornice-work. Pushing his experiments further, he ascertained that chalk, when plunged into a solution of silicate of potash, was capable of absorbing a considerable quantity of silica; by exposing it alternately and repeatedly to the action of the silicious solution and to that of the air, he found that this stone acquired in time a great hardness on the surface, and that the hardening, which was at first superficial, penetrated gradually to the centre, so that a piece which had been subjected to the process fifteen years ago, and which was examined by your Commission, had become hardened to a depth of nearly a centimetre. This silicification of the stone (this is the name given by Mr. Kuhlmann to this transformation) is due to the decomposition of the silicate of potash by the carbonate of lime on the one hand, and by the carbonic acid of the air on the other. A solution of silicate of potash when left to the air gives origin, in fact, after some time, to a gelatinous and contractible deposit of silica and to a stratum of carbonate of potash. In course of time the deposit of silica acquires sufficient hardness to scratch glass. Two balls of chalk of the same diameter and of the same nature were silicified under the same conditions; the one was exposed to the free action of the air, and acquired more hardness than the second, which was kept under a bell-glass in an atmosphere deprived of carbonic acid. In silicification, therefore, as long as the stone is porous enough to continue absorbing silicate of potash, a sort of hydrated silico-carbonate of lime is formed, which hardens by gradually losing its water of hydration, besides a contractible layer of silica which adds to the hardness of the stone. The carbonate of potash produces on the

surface an almost imperceptible exudation, which diminishes gradually and at last disappears entirely without having in the least altered the surface of the stone; by means of hydrofluosilicic acid Mr. Kuhlmann has succeeded in getting rid of the inconvenience which might result from this, and even in adding to the hardness of the stone. Calcareous stones thus prepared acquire a compact grain, and a lustrous appearance, and become capable of receiving a fine polish. The hardening is singularly assisted by heat; and calcareous porous stones, on being plunged into a high-pressure boiler containing a bath of silicate of potash, presented, as soon as they were withdrawn from this immersion, all the characters of compact silicious limestones without the least intervention of the carbonic acid of the air.

From limestones Mr. Kuhlmann passed on to porous stones, and has succeeded in showing that the action of the carbonic acid of the air upon silicate of potash was sufficient to effect a superficial consolidation of the stones, varying with their porosity.

Upon sulphate of lime or plaster of Paris the action of silicate of potash is essentially the same; but it is more rapid, and has the disadvantage of giving rise to the formation of sulphate of potash, which, on crystallizing, disintegrates the surfaces. Consequently the silicious solution ought to be more diluted, so as to render the action slower; the consolidation, however, must be sufficient to avoid the effects of the crystallization of sulphate of potash.

MODE OF APPLICATION.—In what way does Mr. Kuhlmann apply the silicate of potash upon monuments and buildings in general? He takes silicate of potash prepared in his works and possessing the composition of soluble glass, and dissolves it in twice its own weight of water. This solution is to be had in commerce, and marks 35° of Beaumé's areometer. All that is required is to dilute this with twice its volume of water, in order to obtain the degree of concentration most convenient for the process of hardening. In recent buildings it may be applied at once; older constructions require to be cleansed by washing with a hard brush or by means of a solution of caustic potash, and most frequently by smart scraping. Large surfaces are sprinkled with the silicious solution by means of pumps or large syringes with divided jets. The latter have been employed in Germany since 1847. Care must be taken to collect the excess of liquid by means of gutters of glazed earthenware placed at the foot of the walls. For sculptures and certain portions of buildings, soft brushes are employed, and, with great advantage, also the painting-brush. Experience has shown that three applications of silicate, on three consecutive days, suffice to harden stone. The quantity of solution which is absorbed varies with the nature of the stone and its porosity; the cost of silicate does not exceed 75 centimes (7½d.) per square metre for the most porous stones.

This process has been applied to the new sculptures of the Exchange at Lille, to the works of restoration in the Church of St. Maurice, to the construction of a new church at Wazemmes, to the hospital of Seclin, to some works of the Corps du Génie, and to several private buildings at Lille; it has been found to answer perfectly.

Since the year 1841, Messrs. Benignat, Marteau and Vorly have tested the efficacy of the new process. It has likewise been employed in other places, at Versailles, at Fontainebleau, at the Cathedral of Chartres, at the Town Hall of Lyons, at the Louvre, and at the Cathedral of Notre Dame in Paris. The best architects, such as MM. Lassus, Lefuel, Violet Le Duc, &c., have obtained most satisfactory results.

DYEING OF STONES.—Mr. Kuhlmann observing that the silicification of buildings and sculptures gave rise to various colorations which rendered, for instance, the joints more marked, was led to seek a remedy for these colorations. By means of a double silicate of manganese and potash, he obtained a dark solution which could be applied to very white limestones. By suspending some artificial sulphate of baryta in the silicious solution, he was able to introduce a little of this sulphate into the porous stone together with the silica, in such a manner as

to whiten surfaces of too dark a hue. He proved experimentally that porous limestones, when boiled in solutions of metallic sulphates (the oxides of which are insoluble in water), give rise to the fixation, to a certain depth, of these oxides in intimate combination with the sulphate of lime. With sulphate of iron he obtained a rust-colour of more or less intensity, with sulphate of copper a magnificent green tint, with sulphate of manganese brown tints, with a mixture of sulphate of iron and sulphate of copper a chocolate tint, &c. He observed, at the same time, that the double sulphates thus formed penetrated into the stones, and likewise increased their hardness.

SILICIOUS PAINTING.—There was but one step from silicification to silicious painting. Fuchs, Professor of Mineralogy at the University of Munich, had already, in 1847, given the famous German painter, Kaulbach, all the advice necessary to enable him, by means of a sprinkling with silicate of soda, to fix the fresco-paintings which were then executed in the New Museum at Berlin. Mr. Kuhlmann went further, and applied the colours directly by means of a brush. He had observed that the action exerted by carbonate of lime upon the silicates of potash and soda, viz., the displacement of silica, was likewise exerted by the carbonates of baryta, strontia, magnesia, iron, lead, &c., and even by other salts, such as chromate of lead, most of the metallic carbonates, and even the oxides of lead and oxide of zinc.

He endeavoured at first to replace, in the application of mineral colours upon stone, the fixed and essential oils usually employed, by solutions of silicate of potash. With white lead, the formation of silicate of lead was too rapid to permit the application of this colour by means of the painting-brush. Oxide of zinc gave satisfactory results. The artificial sulphate of baryta, which had already found employment in whitening stones of too dark a colour, was again usefully employed; and by mixing it in large proportion with the oxide of zinc, Mr. Kuhlmann obtained a white colour of greater brilliancy and transparency. It appeared at first that sulphate of baryta could not be employed by itself; but it was found that by applying it repeatedly by means of glue or starch paste, or by means of a mixture of starch paste and silicious solution, it covered as well as white of lead and zinc-white in painting with size- or paste-colours. This observation was of the highest importance; a new white colour was found which could be employed in the place of those hitherto in use.

NEW WHITE COLOUR (Base blanche).—Your Commission has been vividly impressed with the results already obtained by the employment of artificial sulphate of baryta in the decoration of several buildings at Lille. The brilliancy and whiteness of the finest white lead is but dim when compared with painting in sulphate of baryta. This colour possesses the advantage of remaining unaltered under the influence of emanations of sulphuretted hydrogen; it enables us to execute dim or lustrous white paintings at a saving of about two-thirds. Its use must likewise appear of immense service, viewed from a sanitary point of view. It gets rid, on the one hand, of the dangers attending the manufacture and application of white lead and oxide of zinc, on the other, of the colour of the essential oils. Mr. Kuhlmann has not shrunk from establishing the manufacture of this baryta-white upon a large scale. In his works at Loos (Nord), the native sulphate of baryta or heavy spar is transformed into chloride of barium, which, when treated in its turn with sulphuric acid, at the works of St. André (Nord), is again converted into sulphate of baryta, which is thus obtained in a state of extreme division and purity. This manufacture is already capable of supplying to the trade about 600 tons per annum of the new colour, which find an easy sale.

This new branch of useful industry does great honour to Mr. Kuhlmann; and your Commission would point it out to you as an important progress. For the sake of economy and sanitary amelioration, it would be desirable to see it employed in military buildings, in barracks, schools, public monuments, and in the most humble dwellings.

MINERAL COLOURS (Bases colorées).—Mr.

Kuhlmann, passing from whites to the various coloured mineral substances, has observed that, under the influence of silicate of potash or soda, the same reactions are produced; that colours which are alterable by the alkalies cannot be employed, but that the ochres may be used, as well as blue and green ultramarine, oxide of chromium, zinc-yellow, sulphide of cadmium, red lead, calcined lamp-black, oxide of manganese, &c.; that the colours which dry slowly may be rendered fit for painting by mixing them with colours which dry more readily, or by the addition of white colours which dry rapidly. He found, moreover, that colours which were ground with a concentrated solution of an alkaline silicate, may be applied more readily upon silicified stones than upon those which have not been silicified; that in this latter case it is always useful to impregnate the surfaces, some little time before applying the colours, with a weak solution of silicate; that in painting apartments, the ordinary process of painting in distemper will be found sufficient; and then, to fix the colours, two coats of silicate of potash or soda, marking 6° to 10° of the areometer of Beaumé, are to be applied by means of large and soft brushes, at an interval of several hours.

UPON WOOD.—Upon wood, the application of silicious painting presented some difficulties. Woods impregnated with resin do not receive the colour uniformly. Wetting with the water of the solution tends to cause the wood to crack. Ash and yoke-elm, however, answer very well with a few precautions: Mr. Kuhlmann has been able to submit to your Commission some rather old paintings upon wood which had resisted numerous washings, and the intense heat of a fire, close to which they were placed.

UPON GLASS.—Your Commission has examined with the greatest interest paintings which have been executed upon glass. Artificial sulphate of baryta, applied to glass by means of silicate of potash, imparts to it a milk-white colour of great beauty; in a few days the silica is found intimately combined with it, and the colour resists washing with warm-water. By the action of a strong heat, this silicious varnish is transformed into a fine white enamel. Blue ultramarine, oxide of chromium, and pulverized coloured enamels may be applied. Silicious painting upon glass is destined to find advantageous employment in the construction of church windows, whilst silicious painting upon stone will serve for mural decorations.

Following the same order of ideas, Mr. Kuhlmann has extended his researches to printing upon paper and upon stuffs, to the employment of silicate of soda in scene-painting and in dressing stuffs.

UPON PAPER.—By grinding the finely-divided charcoal which is employed in the manufacture of Indian ink with the silicate, a writing ink is obtained which is almost unassailable by any chemical agent.

UPON STUFFS.—In calico-printing, silicate of potash replaces albumen, which is now employed for fixing colours. The silicious solution is mixed with the colours at the moment of printing; in a few days the design acquires such a consistency that the colours resist washing and soap, provided they are not alterable by alkalies.

PRINTING AND DRESSING STUFFS.—From a series of experiments undertaken with the view of showing that in dyeing it is not correct to assume that nitrogenous substances possess a greater aptitude for receiving colours than non-nitrogenous substances, and that dyeing rests essentially upon a chemical combination with the textile material, either in the natural state or variously combined or modified, Mr. Kuhlmann was induced to replace the albumen used in printing stuffs, either by a compound of gelatine and tannin, or by starch paste fixed upon the cloth by means of lime or baryta-water, or also by the soluble silicates. In printing upon paper, he has succeeded in replacing the varnish with which it is usual to cover the colours which have been fixed by means of gelatine, by a layer of tannin, and even the gelatine itself by starch fixed by means of lime or baryta.

In the dressing of stuffs he has succeeded in introducing the use of tannate of gelatine (by means

of which he obtains a permanent dressing) and that of soluble silicates.

Tannate of gelatine constitutes a sort of artificial leather, with which he covers, in place of varnish, wood, paper, chalk drawings, casts in plaster of Paris, sail-cloth, ropes for naval use, &c.

Lastly, by introducing in painting in distemper the processes discovered for fixing colours upon paper and stuffs, he has created the method of painting with tannate of gelatine, or with starch fixed by lime or baryta, or mixed with a silicious solution.

These researches constitute an extremely remarkable and striking whole. Each portion of Mr. Kuhlmann's house exhibits a specimen of one of the processes which he has pointed out; and the examination of these has convinced your Commission that most of these processes are destined to find practical application in arts and manufacture, in spite of the obstacles of routine.

Your Commission, Sir, has thought it right to present you with a complete abstract of all these works, in order to show you that we have conscientiously endeavoured to accomplish the mission which you entrusted to us, and to convince you of the great merit of these several researches and discoveries.

DISTRIBUTION OF PAMPHLETS.—Your Commission feels convinced that Mr. Kuhlmann's labours are of great interest to the engineer, and has no hesitation in declaring itself in favour of distributing the pamphlets in which these processes are described, among engineers, builders, and manufacturers.

Builders and engineers may any day be called upon to take advantage of the methods of hardening stones, and of silicious painting in a great number of buildings. Is it not highly desirable that their attention should be directed to these new methods, which may even receive useful modifications from their hands? May they not thus familiarize the public with these processes? Most of them, and some mining engineers, are engaged in important researches on cements and hydraulic mortars. May they not find, in the scientific considerations presented by Mr. Kuhlmann, the germ of improvements to be introduced into the methods which they daily employ?

The distribution of the pamphlets to mining officers, appears at first sight of less importance. Mr. Kuhlmann has, however, been able to introduce into his experiments scientific considerations with regard to the formation of rocks, and especially of crystallized minerals, which are very important for the history of our globe.

GEOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS.—On reflecting, says the author, upon the admirable reaction which causes the hardening of limestones by silica, are we not naturally led to attribute not only all infiltrations and crystallizations of silica in calcareous rocks, but also the formation of an infinity of natural silicious and aluminous pastes to analogous reactions? Are we not induced to admit that the flint-stones, the agates, petrified woods, and other silicious infiltrations have had no other origin, but that they owe their formation to a slow decomposition of alkaline silicate by carbonic acid?

By simple exposure to the air, and by a slow contraction, Mr. Kuhlmann has succeeded in obtaining masses of silica hard enough to scratch glass, translucent aluminous pastes, hydrated oxide of tin with a vitreous aspect, &c. The numerous experiments undertaken by him upon this subject, and described in his pamphlets are of the greatest interest. Several mining engineers have already undertaken analogous experiments, and Messrs. Ebelmen and De Sénarmont have obtained very remarkable results. The experiments of Mr. Kuhlmann may put those engineers who devote themselves to these studies in the way of more complete results.

In two memoirs presented to the Academy on the 9th and 16th of November, 1857, Mr. Kuhlmann throws fresh light upon the mode of explaining the silicious infiltrations and the calcareous concretions in shells,—for instance, upon the possible formation of various epigenies, upon the gradual hardening of recently extracted stones, by the slow loss of what is usually called quarry water, and,

lastly, upon the spontaneous crystallization of amorphous matters, in consequence of an extremely slow contraction, in which time, and also heat and pressure, constitute principal elements.

Mr. Kuhlmann, taking up some researches commenced by Fuchs, has just added fresh and important facts to his applications of the alkaline silicates in painting, in the preparation of artificial hydraulic limes, and in the silicification of calcareous stones. These results are not yet published, but have been communicated to your Commission, and may be summed up as follows:—

The oxides and metallic salts which enter into the composition of silicious colours or of cements have the property not only of combining with the silica of the silicates, but also of fixing, in an insoluble state, variable quantities of potash. The colours which act most energetically in this respect are the ochres; oxide of manganese, oxide of zinc, oxide of lead, and artificial sulphate of baryta also retain potash.

These observations, brought to bear upon the existence of potash in a large number of natural silicates, have led Mr. Kuhlmann to prepare artificially, by the humid way, various compounds of that nature,—felspars, alkaline silicates, magnesian silicates, &c. On applying them to the theory of hydraulic limes, they confirm the special character which Mr. Kuhlmann attributed to them at the commencement of his investigations.

He hopes he will be able to show that excellent cements may be obtained without the intervention of carbonic acid, merely by the slow consolidation of the silicates of lime, of alumina, or of magnesia and potash, and that the natural hydraulic limes approach more or less, in their composition and their properties, to the nature of these cements.

Lastly, Mr. Kuhlmann has obtained excellent results in the fixation of potash in the silicification of soft limestones, by substituting aluminate of potash for the hydro-fluosilicic acid, the employment of which he had advocated with a view of forming in the stone a compound analogous to mica. He thus replaces mica by felspar, which likewise fixes potash in a state of insolubility. From this he also concludes that in calcareous stones the presence of alumina alone may explain the fixation of a certain proportion of potash, and ought to remove every fear of any alteration in silicified limestones by the slow action of time.

Geological science cannot but gain by making these results known to all those engaged in mining works; and your Commission would therefore strongly advocate the distribution of the pamphlets referred to amongst these, as well as amongst builders and engineers.

CONCLUSION.—Your Commission, actuated by a strong desire of making known and appreciated, as much as lies in its power, the important researches of Mr. Kuhlmann upon silicification, would propose in conclusion—

1. To have distributed to the services of Ponts et Chaussées and of mining, the pamphlets in which the results of Mr. Kuhlmann's works on silicification are to be found, and to call the special attention of engineers to the advantages which they may derive from the new processes.

2. To order the publication of the present Report in the 'Annales des Ponts et Chaussées,' and in the 'Annales des Mines.'

Lille, Feb. 8th, 1858.
(Signed) BOURDESQUÉ, Ingénieur en chef des Mines, Président.

KOLB, Ingénieur en chef des Ponts et Chaussées.

BOSSEY, Ingénieur ordinaire des Mines, Reporter.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

A Special General Meeting of the Horticultural Society will be held in the rooms of the Society of Arts, on Thursday the 7th inst., at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to consider an arrangement with Her Majesty's Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851, for leasing to the Horticultural Society twenty acres of ground at Kensington Gore.

The last Flower Show of the season will be held at the Botanical Gardens, Regent's Park, on Wednesday next.

Additions now seem to be regularly coming in to the National Portrait Gallery, in Great George Street, Westminster. Since our mention of the portraits of Cowley and Selden a good specimen of Michael Dahl, a portrait of the attained Duke of Ormond, and a curious picture exhibiting the Seven Bishops who were committed to the Tower in 1688, have been suspended on the walls. The Duke appears in all the exuberance of wig and mantle. Similarity of robes gives the prelates a very monotonous appearance, and even the countenances seem very much alike. The heads, however, of Sancroft and Ken are distinguished for vigour about the eyes and mouth. More recently still, the Trustees have purchased portraits of Warren Hastings and John Smeaton, the Eddystone architect and engineer, from the collection of Sir Richard Sullivan. From the same source has been obtained a very striking portrait of David Garrick, by Robert Edge Pine, in which the great actor is represented seated at a table and studying the play of 'Macbeth,' and turning round upon the spectator in a way which shows him to be thoroughly imbued with his part. The fire of his eye is most strikingly depicted. Pine had once before painted Garrick in a similar attitude, but not quite so forcibly. The differences between the two pictures may be seen on comparing the engraving of Dickinson with that of Skelton.

It is time to end this pother about the authorship of 'Adam Bede.' The writer is in no sense a "great unknown"; the tale, if bright in parts, and such as a clever woman with an observant eye and unschooled moral nature might have written, has no great quality of any kind. Long ago we hinted our impression that Mr. Liggins, with his poverty and his pretensions, was a mystification, got up by George Eliot,—as the showman in a country fair sets up a second learned pig to create a division among the penny-paying rustics. Mr. Nicholas, it is true, answers for Mr. Liggins; but who answers for Mr. Nicholas? The fun is guttering down into broadest farce. Liggins, Eliot, and Nicholas, are seemingly a far-away echo of Sairy Gamp, Betsy Prig, and Mrs. Harris. If you were to roll the three into one we should expect them to turn up a rather strong-minded lady; blessed with abundance of showy sentiment and a profusion of pious moods, but kept for sale rather than for use. Vanish Eliot, Nicholas, Liggins,—enter (let us say, at a guess) Miss Biggins! The world is fagged with the drone of this private comedy of Much ado about Nothing. The elaborate attempt to mystify the reading public, pursued in many articles and letters at the same time, but with the same Roman hand observable in all, is itself decisive of the writer's power. No woman of genius ever condescended to such a ruse, —no book was ever permanently helped by such a trick.

Scotland, so often and unjustly taxed with literary illiberality by the southerners, is bent on reproving this slander by acts of peculiar graciousness towards professors of the gentle craft of journalism. The other day Carlisle erected a noble bronze statue to Mr. Steele, a local editor; now it is Edinburgh that delights to honour the press in the person of Mr. Alexander Russel, editor of the *Scotman*. Bread is to be given to the living, as bronze was given to the dead. The Duke of Roxburgh and the Earl of Stair gracefully lend the list of admirers, supported by the Earl Minto, Lord Panmure and Lord Macaulay. More than 1,300*l.* has been already raised, without sending the customary hat into the southern shires of the kingdom. Well done, Scotland!

Last week died, of paralysis, at the age of seventy, Dr. Daniel Pring, a voluminous writer on Physiology and the Philosophy of Life. Daniel Pring was born in Taunton, but settled in Bath, as a physician, where he remained for thirty years, one of its most distinguished literary and scientific illustrations. In 1813 he published his first work, on the Absorbents. In the same year he gained the Jackson Prize, for his 'View of the Relations of the Nervous System in Health and Disease.' Six years afterwards he produced his 'General Indications which relate to the Laws of Organic Life'—considered his principal contribution to medical philosophy. Many other works flowed

from his pen in succeeding years; and he has left behind him several unpublished works, ready for the press, but with an instruction to his executors that they are all to be put into the fire.

On Friday next two or three thousand ladies and gentlemen, the active cream of London life, will probably gather under the roof of South Kensington Museum. Their first purpose, or occasion for assembling, is no doubt to see the works of the Architectural Society, in whose name the cards of invitation are sent out; but when Mr. Beresford Hope and the architects have had their way for a while, a stream will flow off, broad, persistent, and continuous through the whole evening, towards the picture galleries, bent on catching a gleam of Leslie's refined humour, Constable's manly sweep of English earth, and Turner's gorgeous dreams of southern sunsets. These two or three thousand persons, lords and commons, barristers, professors, bankers, physicians, will find blank walls or closed doors at the end of the Sheepshanks galleries. Aware that these galleries contain only a portion of the pictorial treasures of the modern English school, which a princely generosity has bequeathed to the nation, to be for it a consolation and "a joy for ever," they may perhaps ask for the Turner pictures, the Vernon collection, but only to learn that they owe the very great privilege they enjoy of inspecting at will the beauties of the Sheepshanks galleries solely to the fact that Messrs. Routine and Red Tape have no power to prevent their pleasure. Against this arrangement every protest should be raised; and we very gladly put on record a letter addressed by the president and members of one of our metropolitan literary institutions to the Trustees of the National Gallery:—

"Battersea Literary Institution, June 28.

"Gentlemen,—The Committee of the Battersea Literary and Scientific Institution beg respectfully to urge on the Trustees of the National Gallery the importance of opening to the public in the evening the Turner and Vernon Collection of Pictures. The Collection presented to the nation by Mr. Sheepshanks is open to the public free two evenings in the week, and we are not aware of any case of injury or disorderly conduct. It is unnecessary to urge any arguments for the free opening of galleries of Art in the evening. A large number of tradesmen, clerks and working-men are so occupied in the daytime, that it is almost impossible for them to visit such places except in the evening; and the thousands of persons who have visited the South Kensington Museum in the evening show that such an opportunity would be greatly valued and enjoyed. The multiplication of, and increased facilities for seeing, works of art are important elements in the civilization and refinement of the people, and we trust means will be taken to make the valuable Art collections of this country freely accessible to all classes of the community. By order of the Committee,

C. WINTON, Bishop of Winchester;

Rev. E. B. BADCOCK, B.A.;

GEORGE ALDER, Treasurer;

J. B. BUCKMASTER, Hon. Sec."

—Will the Members of the Royal Academy follow this good example?

The Ossianic Society was founded on St. Patrick's Day, 1853, for the preservation and publication of MSS. in the Irish language, illustrative of the Ferrian period of Irish history, &c., with literal translations and notes. The Society is governed by a President, six Vice-Presidents, and a Council of twenty-four members, and has issued since its formation four octavo volumes. The annual subscription is 5s., which is not called for until a volume is ready for delivery, and there are on the roll of the society six hundred and seventy-two members. Mr. W. Smith O'Brien was elected President on the 17th of March 1859, and Mr. J. O'Daly, Honorary Secretary.

Mr. Edward Berwick, President of the Queen's College, Galway, in his Report for the year to the two Houses of Parliament, refers to the cry of "failure" raised by the enemies of the Irish System of Education. "Since the publication of my last Report," says Mr. Edward Berwick, "the Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire

into the condition and progress of the Queen's Colleges has appeared. In referring to that Commission, I trust I may be permitted to observe that the Government, in recommending it, applied to the new Colleges a measure of some severity. To inquire into the progress of institutions which had opened but seven years before—of institutions, too, which, from their very nature, require time for their success and full development—was to submit them to a trial of no ordinary kind. From that trial they have come out triumphant. The Report is a continued tribute to the indefatigable, though ill-paid, exertions of the Professors, to the excellence of the studies pursued in the Colleges, to the propriety of conduct and assiduity of the students, and to the assurance which the progress already made by the Colleges holds forth of their ultimate and complete success. The cry of 'failure,' if not silenced—for what can silence the enemies of enlightenment!—has been met by an authority to which all candid men will submit. On this cry of 'failure,' I will only observe, that its truth may be estimated by the fact, that it waxes louder just as the numbers resorting to the Colleges increase, while its sincerity may be judged of by the toilsome and incessant efforts made to overturn institutions which are said to be 'failures.'"

"Considerable anxiety," a friend writes from Naples, "is created by the long-continued activity of Vesuvius. The official journal of last night announces 'that new bituminous springs have opened on the Piano delle Ginestre, forming a lava which passes over the bed of former streams, and destroying other estates in the direction of Torre del Greco.' Three new streams of fire have made their appearance, increasing the work of destruction at various points; and one of them, traversing the great valley called 'Rio di Quaglio,' is on the point of intercepting the path 'Di Brunello,' steep and fatiguing, but the only one now remaining for making the ascent to the summit of Vesuvius and the Meteorological Observatory. I have just received a visit from the old man of the mountain, who ran down from Resina this morning to give his report of recent changes. 'We were all alarmed yesterday morning,' he said, 'by a shock as of an earthquake; the table in my room moved backwards and forwards, and my bed was shaken violently.' It was about four o'clock in the morning, and I instantly set off for the mountain, as I concluded he was at his old tricks again. From his mouth it was throwing up large and small stones, some full a hundredweight. On observing more closely, I found that a new opening had been formed in the crater, and it must have been the throes of the mountain in forming this opening that were felt so violently at Resina. Of course it was impossible to descend, as I have sometimes done, into the crater; so I stood and watched. At intervals of ten or fifteen minutes circles of flames of three colours, as though they were the wheels of a carriage, issued from the new mouth. The crater was divided by a number of fissures, from which proceeded loud noises and a very strong odour. The lava is greatly on the increase, and proceeds with considerable rapidity. 'I measured it near the Piano delle Ginestre,' says Cozzolino, 'and found that it was upwards of a mile in width.' Four other proprietors have this week lost their land. The official journal of the 22nd gives the following report:—'The volcanic eruptions continue to run, and commit great damage in all directions, not excepting the stream which flows from the Colle de Tironi. From the city we look at the two blackened beds which surround the height on which the Royal Observatory stands, and which will remain an island should the current turn off to the left so as to unite with the right stream.'"

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, Trafalgar Square.—The EXHIBITION of the Royal Academy is NOW OPEN.—Admission from Eight till Seven o'clock; One Shilling. Catalogues, One Shilling. JOHN FRESWORTH KNIGHT, R.A., Secretary.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall Mall.—The GALLERY, with a Collection of Pictures by Ancient Masters and deceased British Artists, is OPEN DAILY, from Ten to Six.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS.—The FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 5, Pall Mall East (close to the National Gallery), from Nine till Doak.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS.—The TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this Society is NOW OPEN at their Gallery, 53, Pall Mall, near St. James's Palace, daily from Nine till Doak.—Admission, 1s.; Season Tickets, 5s. JAMES FAHEY, Sec.

FRENCH EXHIBITION, 190, Pall Mall.—The SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES, the Contributions of Artists of the French and Flemish Schools, is NOW OPEN. Also in the same building, the Works of DAVID COX.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogues, 6d. each. From Ten till Six.

'THE DERBY DAY,' by W. P. FRITH, R.A., late the property of Jacob Bell, Esq., deceased, and by him bequeathed to the British nation, is now ON VIEW at the GERMAN GALLERY, 168, New Bond Street. Open from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.—Admission, 1s.

THE HEART OF THE ANDER, by Frederic E. Church (Painter of the Great Fall, Niagara), will be exhibited by Messrs. DAY & SON, Lithographers to the Queen, on and after MONDAY, July 4, at the GERMAN GALLERY, 168, New Bond Street.—Admission, One Shilling.

ROYAL COLLOSSEUM.—OPEN DAILY.—The magnificent Exhibitions at this Unrivalled Institution, for which, until the present management, the sum of 4s. 6d. was demanded as the entrance fee, are now, with the Varied Novelties for the Present Season, consisting of Musical Entertainments, Dissolving Views, Magic and Mystery, Marvels of Clairvoyance, the gigantic and beautiful Dioramas of Paris, London, and London, &c., to be seen any Morning, from Twelve to Five; Evening, Seven to half-past Ten, for One Shilling; Children under 10 years, Sixpence.

Dr. KAHN'S MUSEUM, top of the Haymarket (open for Gentlemen only).—Dr. Kahn will deliver Lectures daily, at Three and half-past Eight, at his unrivalled and original Museum, on important and interesting topics in connection with Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology (vide Programme). Admission, 1s.—Dr. Kahn's Lectures, &c. free by post for twelve stamps, direct from the Author, 17, Harley Street, Cavendish Square.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF ANATOMY AND SCIENCE, 369, OXFORD STREET, nearly opposite the Princess's Theatre.—This splendid Institution is now complete, and OPEN DAILY, for GENTLEMEN ONLY, from Eleven A.M. till Ten P.M. Popular Lectures take place six times every day, illustrated by Scientific Apparatus, and the most superb Collection of Anatomical Specimens and Models in the world: also extraordinary natural curiosities.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, Free.—"A really splendid collection."

SCIENCE

Our Woodlands, Heaths and Hedges. A Popular Description of Trees, Shrubs, Wild Fruits, &c.; with Notices of their Insect Inhabitants. By W. S. Coleman. With Illustrations printed in Colours. (Routledge & Co.)

A pretty little book is this, likely to be popular with that large class of would-be-naturalists, to whom a little science is a boon, and much of it a bore. Not difficult to get up, and not difficult to get through, is the description we should give of it. The matter is not new, but all is well arranged and clearly stated; so that, reclining for an hour under an oak, one-half of the book might be leisurely read, and the other half under a beech; or if an elm only is discoverable, sit down upon the sward beneath it, and read how that lofty and ancient tree above you may be destroyed by a mere insect:—

"The Elm has many insect enemies, of which the most destructive, and at the same time one of the most diminutive, is the little bark-boring beetle without an English name, but scientifically called *Scolytus destructor*. We sometimes see a prostrate Elm trunk by the roadside, with the bark in an unhealthy-looking, semi-decayed state. If we break off a piece of this bark we shall probably find the inner surface scored with numerous channels, which emanate from each side of a central line, like the map of a number of rivers rising from a long mountain ridge. These grooves are the work of the little *Scolytus*, whose agency brought down the giant tree now at our feet. Sometimes these channels, instead of being parallel, diverge irregularly from a common centre. * * * In either case, however, the process by which all this came about is much the same, and a curious piece of insect engineering it is. In the month of July, the female *Scolytus* (a small beetle about a quarter of an inch long) eats or bores her way through the bark till she comes to the soft wood within: here she turns her course at right angles, and excavates a gallery through the inner bark in an upward direction, and about two inches in length, depositing as she proceeds a line of eggs on each side of this gallery. This done, and the devoted mother having thus provided for the welfare of her offspring, her part

in life is finished; she never emerges from the cell she has formed with so much labour, and we may see her dead body at the end farthest from where she entered,—but she leaves behind those who will amply fill her place. In about two months the eggs are hatched, and each tiny grub begins to feed upon the inner bark, eating away a passage nearly at right angles to the large channel it was hatched in, and, of course, enlarging the tunnel with its own growth, till at last, it has come to maturity, and, staying its progress, it turns first to a chrysalis, then to a beetle, and gnawing a hole outwards into the air, emerges to lay the foundation of another colony of miners; and so on, till the unfortunate tree, from the gradually extended injury to its vital inner bark, can no longer maintain the circulation of the sap, which goes on through this part, and so lapses into ill-health and decay. Whole avenues of Elms have thus perished in some places."

Such is a specimen of the insect annotations, which distinguish this book from several predecessors of the same kind. There is, too, in an Appendix, a classified list of British lepidopterous insects, whose caterpillars feed on the various trees and shrubs under which they are ranged. The birch, oak, poplar and willow appear to afford hunting-ground for a large number of insects, the history of many of them being closely interwoven with that of the trees and plants on which they subsist.

On hedges, we have but a few pages here; but we fancy a very entertaining and instructive little volume might be produced upon our hedges exclusively. What so distinctive of English landscape as a full and flowery hedge,—whether in luxuriant Devonshire, or in the less-favoured "home counties," or in the inland parts of the lovely Isle of Wight? A traveller in Sicily of late years remarks, while gazing over the vaunted scenery of that famous isle, that he would give the whole for some fine English expanse, intersected by old and wild-flowered hedges. Yes; we have not the cactus, nor the palm, nor the olive; but we are favoured with the white flowers of the gulder-rose, and its brilliant red-clustered fruit, beautifully tinted with yellow on the less exposed sides before they are quite ripe,—we have the white dog-rose, with its profuse milk-white flowers on purple footstalks,—and that common, but most comely flower, the ordinary dog-rose, whose fair blushing blossoms richly ornament and sweetly perfume the green country lanes. All these we have, besides berries and thorns and brambles, each contributing something either to adorn, or bind together, or protect that unique growth—an English hedge. Nothing more is wanting than a deep rut-carved road between two such hedges, a bubbling spring here and there, a few red-cheeked children, vying in colour with the roses, and a tuneless bird in thickest centre lodged,—then we have such a home-scene as may refresh the most jaded townsman, and delight the most fastidious traveller. A genial book on the plants, flowers and poetry associated with our hedges would be a most acceptable companion in our walks, and even in our London parlours.

It is true, indeed, that the artist or naturalist and the farmer look at a hedge from very different points of view. The farmer demands that it shall afford the firmest protection in the smallest space, and he has no eye for roses or wild flowers, or the satiny flowerings of brambles, or the tempting clusters of luscious berries. A bill-hook and a stolid labourer are fatal enemies to the picturesque in hedge and ditch. There are, however, places where hedges seem to be unmolested and ditches untouched, and where Nature runs wild at your side, on your right hand and your left. Let any lover of unkempt and uncropped hedges walk from Wyndeliff to Tintern Abbey by the old coach

road, proceeding over the hills until he enters upon the wild lane-like track which he would pronounce guiltless of wheels and impracticable for horses. Strolling towards the most beautiful of ecclesiastical ruins, between the hedgerows that flank this old road, he will, in proper season, meet on either hand with such a walling of vegetation,—such a wild growth of clematis and briars and other untrammelled plants, overhanging intensely green and stately ferns, as will satisfy him that the botany, poetry and picturesque lawlessness of our hedges are well worthy of delineation and publication.

Mr. Coleman would, probably, describe all this in a pleasing and popular manner,—and there would be subjects enough for colour-printed illustrations.

SOCIETIES.

GEOGRAPHICAL.—June 27.—The Earl of Ripon, President, in the chair.—The Duke of Newcastle, the Earls of Elgin and Airlie, the Hon. R. Mar- sham, Sir H. G. R. Robinson, Major H. Cracroft, Capt. P. D. Margesson, R.A., G. Barclay, F. W. Bigge, H. A. Bruce, M.P., R. A. O. Dalyell, G. Fitzroy, W. Fryer, C. P. Grenfell, M.P., W. V. Harcourt, and W. H. Smith, Esqs., were elected Fellows. The papers read were:—"Notes on a Voyage to New Guinea," by Alfred R. Wallace, Esq.—"Remarks on Portuguese Journeys in Central Africa," by J. Macqueen, Esq.—Major Palmer read, "Notes on the Island of St. Helena," to accompany his new map of that island.—At the suggestion of Sir Roderick Murchison, who introduced them with allusions to their travels, one of the brothers Schlagintweit offered remarks in explanation of their drawings in the Himalayas; and the President having proposed a vote of thanks to the authorities of the University of London and of the Royal Society for the use of their large hall during the past session, the meeting adjourned to November 14.

NUMISMATIC.—June 23.—General Meeting.—W. S. W. Vaux, Esq., President, in the chair.—The following officers and Council were elected for the ensuing year:—President, W. S. W. Vaux, Esq.; Vice-Presidents, E. Hawkins, Esq. and The Lord Londesborough; Treasurer, G. H. Virtue, Esq.; Secretaries, J. Evans and F. W. Madden, Esqs.; Foreign Secretary, J. Y. Akerman, Esq.; Librarian, J. Williams, Esq.; Members of the Council, J. B. Berge, Esq., Col. T. Bush, C.B., F. W. Fairholt, Esq., W. Freudenthal, Esq., Dr. Lee, Capt. Murchison, J. G. Pfister, Esq., R. S. Poole, Esq., C. R. Smith, Esq., E. Thomas, Esq., R. Whitbourn, Esq. and E. Wigan, Esq.—M. Gonzales and Cavaliere Minervini were elected Associate Members.

SYRO-EGYPTIAN.—June 14.—Dr. J. Lee in the chair.—The Chairman exhibited (out of the Hartwell collection) the palette or inkstand of an ancient Egyptian scribe. Mr. Bonomi described it as a flat piece of acacia wood, 3 inches wide and 17 inches long; and argued, from the circumstance of its length being exactly 5 digits less than the ancient Egyptian cubit of the Louvre, that it served the scribe as a measure as well as a palette and ruler. On the side in which the two circular depressions for the red and black pigments and the groove for the reeds is contrived, was engraved in outline a representation of the scribe in the act of adoration before Osiris and Thoth, with a dedication to those two divinities, in well-formed hieroglyphics of the nineteenth dynasty, as well as four columns of hieroglyphics at the back. It was stated that the palette was found in the tomb of a scribe at Thebes, where it had been deposited as indicative of his profession.—Mr. Sharpe remarked, that every one of the pyramids near Gizeh stands upon a base which measures an even number of cubits. The base of the pyramid second in point of size is 400 royal cubits in length; that of the third pyramid, 200; that of the fourth, 70; those of the fifth and sixth, 100 each; and those of the eighth and ninth, 60 each. The royal cubit contains seven hand-breadths or twenty-eight fingers;

while the ordinary or lesser cubit is a seventh part less, containing only six hand-breadths. The greatest pyramid alone is measured in these lesser cubits. And hence we learn something of the mind of the builder. When he determined to make it larger than the oldest pyramid of 400 royal cubits, he boastfully fixed upon 500 cubits as its measure, but contented himself with using the lesser cubit. During these years the cubit had grown rather shorter. When the four oldest pyramids were built, the royal cubit measured twenty-one inches and a quarter; when the fifth and sixth were built, it was twenty inches and three-quarters; and for the eighth and ninth, it was only twenty inches and a half.—Mr. Bonomi read some extracts from the Journal of an English Resident at Ghedames, on the northern frontier of the Sahara, and also some extracts from the Journal of a Resident at Diarbekir, on the river Tigris.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Mon. Entomological, &
Tues. Zoological, & General.
Fri. Astronomical, &

FINE ARTS

Our Living Painters; their Lives and Works: a Series of nearly a Hundred Brief Notices of Contemporary Artists of the English School. (J. Blackwood.)

"Our Living Painters" appears to be chiefly founded on the lives of contemporary artists that appeared in "Men of the Time," that useful but partial, imperfect and unequal compilation. The last decanter of biographical facts has done nothing to improve or correct the mistakes of his predecessors. He shows, however, on the other hand, little partisanship, and scarcely stops to point out the faults or deficiencies of even the most flagrant Art offenders. He is a follower, and not a leader, therefore, he puts in no young man. The future R.A.s are ignored as completely as if the present R.A.s would live and enjoy their hard-won honours for ever. The author is too timid and time-serving to predict, however certain of fulfilment might be the prophecy.

Still a book, imperfect even as this, is wanted just now. Academy visitors need such a companion to their catalogue (and although the painter of every third good picture is omitted, including the promising names of Messrs. Clarke, Calderon, Marks, Campbell, Smallfield, Solomon, H. Moore, Ansell); still they will feel the use of such a reference, to ascertain the guiding fact of an artist's age and the nature of his previous studies.

Just as the sight of an author's face is the best of all clues to his books, so are certain facts of age, birth-place, and early pursuits the best of all guides to an artist's works—as, for instance, when we know that Mr. Lewis was in youth an engraver, we at once see that his needle-point accuracy shows us that it is an engraver painting. So when we see Mr. Faed's spotty, light, glossy surface, and artful touch, and find that he is a Scotchman, we at once see that he is a pupil of Wilkie's high-finish and mechanical colour, with a dash of modern sentiment, and some fervid, generous feeling and poetry superadded. So in Mr. MacIae we still see the danger of colourless chalk-drawing, and the result of gold-medal draughtsmanship; and in Mr. Jenkins being once an engraver, the reason why his works so often fill the shop-windows. Dates are equally fruitful in suggestion. When we find Mr. Hurlstone was born in 1802, and studied under Lawrence and Beechey, we understand why his slovenly mannerism and picturesque abandon is hopeless and unchangeable. Nor can Mr. Sidney Cooper, born only the year after, be regarded as a promising boy, likely to improve in thought and refinement. Such veterans as Mr. Stanfield, born 1798, and Mr. D. Roberts (1796), cannot be supposed to have minds pliable enough to receive new truths. What they do we must take and be thankful for; they, like many other R.A.s, have long ago done their best; but from Mr. Millais, born 1829, and Mr. Holman Hunt, born 1827, and Mr. D. G. Rossetti, 1828, we may expect years of

fully or of genius. It is a fact to make us think, that even while this ephemeral book has been going through the press, no less than four of the artists it discusses have passed away—Messrs. Leslie, David Cox, Stark and Rippingille are gone where even the tongues of the Academy can no longer wound them.

The man in the mask can, however, write feelingly and fervidly when he likes, and has some sensible opinions, too, on things. As a favourable specimen of his more decided opinions we select the following (in which we heartily concur) upon Mr. Dobson:—

"For Scriptural Subjects, there should be a certain fitness, a special impulse, in the painter to make them genuine works. He should possess a reverence and love for holy things: feelings, without which the approach to such themes breathes, to us, of something like profanity. In a work of so slight a nature as ours, we cannot enter into this subject in detail, even supposing we were qualified to speak on a theme which goes so far beyond the mere aesthetics of art. The main and last influence of all art, however, is to make us wiser and better, by enlarging our sympathies or awakening our sense of beauty, and the ideal artist is ever one alive to the beauty of truth, whether his eye be for the truths of outward things, or for the inner and higher truths we rather feel than know. We look for a higher standard of man than the ordinary painter of every-day life to treat Sacred themes for us with that moral elevation, without which their influence becomes nugatory, or something worse. To a large section of the public, the Scripture-pieces of Mr. Dobson are very acceptable embodiments of scenes and personages of the Sacred writings. He, we confess, somewhat too much of a Purist for us, his works evincing a certain shrinking non-acceptance of humanity as a whole, which sadly weakens his grasp of expression and character. To paint scenes of human life truly, we hold it necessary to accept human nature unconditionally, and in its entirety. Not by representing man as less than man, we think, can the artist hope to touch the deeper sympathies of the spectator. Purism takes away from 'improves' nature; naturalism accepts the whole nature, but shows it as it is. Between these two methods of treatment the gradations are infinite, but we cannot for a moment pretend to doubt which is the highest."

Mr. Dobson is ruining himself by a certain cold spirituality and dull idealism, which he has borrowed from the works of his venerable instructor.

Mr. Creswick's too artificial style, flattening and blunting daily, is well sketched in the following extract:—

"For such subjects as those of the Conway Valley, and the scenery in the neighbourhood of Bettws-y-coed, the pencil of Creswick is eminently fitted. Sleeping breadths of calm river, on whose surface the sunlight sparkles in silver sheen; light and graceful masses of foliage on which the lights and shadows of summer-weather change fitfully; a sky over whose blue expanse a few feathery clouds are sailing languidly away; cattle drinking in the shallows; an angler lolling drowsily on the bank; a sweep of half-wooded hills behind, and then the bold sharp clean-cut outlines of Snowdonia, pale by distance and intervening air—scenes like this Creswick will give us, in all their sweet purity of colour, and all their gaily of emerald summer garb. There are larger tasks than this though, and he would give us Wales in all her aspects. What of those other streams that foam and roar hoarsely amid narrow gorges, now white and boiling, now dark and turbid and sullen, groaning and tearing for ever amid their rocky beds? Can he paint us those large boulder stones, with the lichens and the mosses upon them wet with spray; the grey murky drift overhead, and the breaks of sunlight beyond, half obscured by driving rain? Perhaps not all of it. Certainly not with equal effect these stern and those calmer aspects both; for no man loves them both equally, nor has he attained an equal mastery over both. But if long days of watchful scrutiny, pencil in hand, will make the thing possible, surely Creswick can do it for us."

The author in some other chapter, *à propos* of the same branch of painting, cleverly and rather acutely discriminates between the narrative and didactic landscape painters of the present day; but he forgets to distinguish (a great many fish, indeed, falling out again between the large meshes of his loose style) the idealists and realists in landscape. There they are—the Poussinists with their foreground of dock-leaves and tree-trunks, their distance of wooden mountains and horny clouds,—the realists with their (sometimes pretty) attempts to tell new truth in a fresher, brighter way; not with water-colour sharp slashes of green, and flat washes of blue or burnt sienna.

Of the quiet prettinesses of Mr. Harding's repetitive manner the author says with good sense:—

"We fear that Hardingism—for the peculiar system advocated so tactically by this painter, when taken in connection with the somewhat vague general views of his book, the 'Principles and Practice,' are, we fear, as much Hardingism as Art—is likely to make clever superficialists rather than to train original artists; and is apt to induce an over reliance on tricks of art, and a want of individuality and truthfulness in the works of those who adopt

it. These are, so far as we have observed, the *practical* fruits of the system. Brilliance is not everything in a picture, nor is skill all that we look for in an artist; and Mr. Harding's pictures, remarkable as they are for the technical power they display, and brilliant as they most certainly are in general effect, are apt to weary us when we see many of them together; and if this be true of the master, it becomes infinitely more applicable to his imitators, who, possessing far less original power, weary us with their cleverness and trickery—their eternally cobalt distances, and their perpetually orange foregrounds. Coy, chaste, mysterious, infinitely varied, Dame Nature is not to be won on such cheap terms as these, believe us."

The writer dates the useful heresy of Pre-Raphaelitism from 1849, when the 'Isabella' of Millais, the 'Rienzi' of Holman Hunt, and the 'Girlhood of the Virgin' by Rossetti, were exhibited. He says of Mr. Holman Hunt's 'Claudio,' a beautiful but affected picture, and verging, as serious men's works are apt to do, on the ludicrous:—

"His back is towards the prison window, and out in the summer light there are flowers and life. His guitar, with a scarlet ribbon, hangs in the sunshine. The face is turned towards you—and such a face! He is young, and he loves the world; the mouth is a mouth for love, and that brow a brow for pleasure garlands; and that whole face tells us of weakness and of self-love. He is blind to those sweet, stern eyes that gaze into his very soul and see the craven fear that cowers there. To him death is the fearful thing—to her it is the shamed life that alone has terror. How, in his bewildered fearfulness, he fingers the chain that fetters him to the wall. To loose that! If he could but loosen that at any price—any how to get away from that! The colour is glorious; so fine that the poor frames that neighbour it seem to enclose mud by comparison."

The antiquarianism, too, in this poetical picture, drawn from a painful and jarring play, was not thoroughly assimilated, and there was just a suspicion of the fancy ball, the station-house, and a broken shin, about the whole thing.

Besides some little dishonesty, such as the inflated mention of that graceful sketcher, Mr. Chalon, and the omission of the dates of some births, we must complain in this hasty and incomplete book of some ridiculous evasions of things that need no disguise—of facts which are honourable, not disgraceful, to the clever men they relate to.

FINE-ART-GOSSIP.—Baron de Triqueti, reviver of the lost art of ivory carving, has a view at Messrs. Colnaghi's in Pall Mall, two very beautiful figures in this most precious and beautiful material. One is a Faun; the frolic spirit admirably caught and rendered. The joyous creature leaps and reels with the lightness of a thing that knows no care, save to press the wine-juice from the grape, and dance in time to the pastoral reed. Laughter reveals not alone in his cheek and eye, but in his form and movements. He is possessed with a riotous gladness, and seems capering to the jingle of inaudible silver bells. The other figure is a Cleopatra, a more ambitious theme, and wrought upon with a more complex machinery and treatment. The Faun is all ivory, the Cleopatra is a combination of ivory, bronze, and marble—the figure ivory, the chair bronze, the floor marble. Egypt reclines on her low Etrurian chair; the asp is writhing round her soft arm, the basket of fig-leaves dropping from her hand, and the head of the dark beauty, for whose love men greater than emperors staked and lost the world, is turning dreamily from the reptile, not in fear; for her death seems great and painless as had been her brilliant life. A glow, as of divine content, lights up a face, dark with the heat of passion and the sunshine of the Nile. It is now with the proud Queen "all for Love and the World well lost." Baron de Triqueti has produced a work which, in purity of treatment and richness of general effects, reminds us of the great sculptors in ivory, his countrymen, of the fifteenth century. Such figures as these must help to revive a fascinating Art.

'Punch,' the picture by Mr. Webster, now engraved by Mr. H. Lemon, is a bald picture, with too many reminiscences of Wilkie and Mulready in it to please us much, so that in some respects we like the manly, lucid, straightforward engraving better than the picture, which is too large and unfurnished, and greatly wanting in fun, which should have been its first merit. The children are all either vacant or preposterously dull. The costume is rather unreal and bygone, and for such a rural subject there is a great deal too much cottage-roof, elm-tree and wall. Two-

thirds of the picture are unoccupied ground, which is tantalizing and tiresome. Then the pot-boy is a fool, the old couple are fools, the nobleman's butler at the great gates is a fool, the young mother and child are fools, the truant boys and good children fools. It is as if the "Ship of Fools" had emptied its crew in this village, and here they were with their descendants. The sleek doctor's boy,—the boy with the go-cart far in advance of everybody, as if he had been petrified by the scene, just as he was in full tilt of his own fun,—the careless baby, who looks away intent like all babies, at just something different from everybody else,—the chuckling old woman, not too wise to be pleased,—the baker's man,—are all clever enough, piece by piece; but they are scrambling put together, though specked pleasantly with random sunshine, framed by English elm-trees, and lit with wafts of blue air. The picture wants condensation. It is scatterry and rhetorical, and too large for the occasion. Altogether, there are better pictures for Art-Unions to engrave of Mr. Webster's than this, though it is showily large.

Some choice modern pictures, the property of the late Mr. Francis Edwards, of Clifton, together with an important collection of a gentleman residing in Scotland, were dispersed, on Wednesday last, under the hammer of Messrs. Foster, at their Gallery in Pall Mall. Subjoined are the more interesting specimens:—David Cox. A small Landscape, 34 guineas.—F. R. Pickersgill, R.A. The Maids of Alocyna endeavouring to tempt Rugero, from 'Orlando Furioso,' B 10, exhibited at the Royal Academy, circular, size 27½ in., 58 guineas.—W. Cave Thomas. Boccaccio at Naples, discontented, improvises a Canzonet; exhibited at the Royal Academy 1858, No. 600, 35 in. by 22, 91 guineas.—T. F. Marshall. The Arrival of the Coach, a roadside scene in the last century, 6 feet by 4, 110 guineas.—A. Solomon. The Bride with her attendants, exhibited last year at the Royal Academy, 3 feet 9 by 2 feet 10, 131 guineas.—T. S. Cooper, A.R.A. A group of Sheep and an Ox in a Meadow, upright, 2 feet by 1½, 60 guineas.—Middleton. Forest Scenery, 3½ feet by 2, 67 guineas.—J. J. Herring, Sen. and H. Bright. The Hop-Garden, Hop-picking, a large work, 6 feet by 3½, 116 guineas.—T. S. Cooper, A.R.A. A Summer's Afternoon, a group of cows and sheep in a meadow near a river, 4½ feet by 3 feet 2, 225 guineas.—E. M. Ward, R.A. The Sanctuary, Queen Margaret delivering the young Duke of York to the custody of the Archbishop of York, vide "Life of King Edward V." in 'Baker's Chronicle'; this work has been engraved by R. Robinson and published in the 'Gem of European Art,' 3 feet 4 by 2 feet 9, 231 guineas.—W. Müller. A Rustic Home: in front, is a pool of water, with a boy and girl by the side; a cottage nestled among trees on the right, and further off, on the left, another cottage with a wood beyond, 35 in. by 33, 300 guineas.—T. S. Cooper, A.R.A. A Group of Cattle passing through a stream, driven by a boy on a pony, emerging from a rustic lane, 20 in. by 15, 60 guineas.—S. F. Poole, A.R.A. The Bird Trap: a girl and a boy, two mountain children, resting by a piece of rock, and watching a bird trap near them, 17 in. by 14, 122 guineas.—W. Collins, R.A. A Coast Scene: in the foreground, two fisher-boys are seated on some rocks; beyond, some shrimpers; further off a cart is being loaded from a fishing-boat; and, in the distance, the sea dotted with small craft, 18 in. by 13, 82 guineas.—T. S. Cooper, A.R.A. Highland Sheep: a group reposing on the uplands of a Scottish mountainous district, painted in 1843, 36 in. by 24, 115 guineas.—W. Collins, R.A. Sea-Shore, a low-water scene, children making a grotto with oyster-shells, near them, a fisherman with two boys in a boat, beyond, a long distance of sands, with the tide gently ebbing, signed and dated 1823, on panel, 33 in. by 26, 210 guineas.—Patrick Naysmith. The Waterfall: a rocky spot, with richly wooded heights, and a stream of mountain water falling into the valley; a few deer add to the wildness of this beautiful scene: signed and dated 1820, 58 in. by 28, 305 guineas.—Another Landscape, equally fine, 255 guineas.—T. S. Cooper, A.R.A. A Summer's Day: a group of

many sheep, cows, &c., reposing during the mid-day heat of summer, near the trunk of an old oak; on the right beyond an open pasturage country, with other cattle and sheep, oblong, 48 in. by 27, 110 guineas.—J. Linnell. The Windmill: in the centre, is an old mill placed on some rising ground richly foliaged, its form thrown into strong outline by a glorious sky behind; in front, is a rural lane with figures, an ass, a dog, and a horse and cart approaching, upright, 17 in. by 12, 107 guineas.—J. Linnell. Another Landscape, on a larger scale, 140 guineas.—David Roberts. The High Altar: the interior of the magnificent Church of Seville; above and all around are the gorgeously carved decorations, and, in the centre, the grand altar, at which mass is being celebrated, upright, 53 in. by 36, 350 guineas.—F. Goodall, A.R.A. Crammer led to the Tower. The martyr bishop is stepping from a boat which has just entered at the Traitors Gate; a ray of light—where all is dark and gloomy—falls from a window on the almost beatified countenance of the pious man; guards, boatmen, the keeper of the Tower (who is reading his authority), and two priests, on panel, 30 in. by 19, 370 guineas. The amount of the sale exceeded 5,520*l*.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

RUBINSTEIN and JOACHIM at the LAST MATINÉE of the MUSICAL UNION, TUESDAY NEXT, half-past three o'clock, St. James's Hall, when Hummel's Septet, in D minor and Beethoven's Septet in E flat will be included in the Programme.—Visitors' Admissions, 10*s*. 6*d*. each; to be had of Cramer & Co., Chappell, and Oliviers, Bond Street. Members are requested to bring their tickets. J. E. L. A. Director.

MR. BENEDICT'S CONCERT, ON MONDAY MORNING, July 4, ST. JAMES'S HALL, to begin at 10 o'clock, will include the following: Madame Hayes, Guarducci, Sarcin, Anseri, Brambilla, Endersohn, Stabach, Anna Whitty (her first appearance in England), Mlle. Ariot (from the Imperial Opera, Paris), and Mlle. Victoire Balle (her first appearance at a Concert); Messrs. Mongini, L. Graziani, Corsi, Badiali, Marini, Pasotti, Lazzoni, Herr Reichardt, and Mr. Santley; Miss Arabella Goodall, M. Leopold de Meyer, M. Louis Enghi, M. Paque, and Herr Joachim; Messrs. Arlitti, Ganz, and Lindsay Sloper, with Full Band and Chorus, will appear on the occasion.—Sofa Stalls, 1*s*. 1*s*.; Balcony Stalls (front row), 1*s*. 6*d*.; second row, 1*s*. 4*d*.; reserved seats, 10*s*. 6*d*.; at all the principal Music-shops; the Box-office of the Royal Italian Opera, Drury Lane; Ticket-office, St. James's Hall, 25, Piccadilly, W.; and Mr. Benedict's Residence, 2, Manchester Square, W.

MIDLE ANNA WHITTY, from the principal Theatres in Italy, will sing, for the FIRST TIME in ENGLAND, at Mr. BENEDICT'S CONCERT, ST. JAMES'S HALL, MONDAY, July 4.

MR. WALTER MACFARREN'S MATINÉE OF PIANOFORTE MUSIC will take place on WEDNESDAY, July when he will be assisted by Herr Joachim. Vocalists, Miss Whyte and Miss Palmer.

MR. CHARLES HALLE begs to announce that he will give one EXTRA MATINÉE, at his residence in Mansfield Street, Cavendish Square, on THURSDAY, July 7, at Three o'clock; on which occasion he will be assisted by Herr Joachim and Miss Piatti.—Tickets, Half-a-guinea each, to be had at Messrs. Cramer & Beale, 201, Regent Street; Oliviers, 19, Old Bond Street; and Chappell & Co., 50, New Bond Street.

MASTER HENRI KETTEN begs to announce that he will give a MATINÉE MUSICALE, at the Hanover Square Rooms, under most distinguished patronage, on THURSDAY, July 7, assisted by the following eminent Artists:—Herr Joachim and Faustina, Herr Reichardt, M. Sainanton, and M. Paque. Pianoforte, Master Henri Ketten. Commence at Three.—Tickets, 10*s*. 6*d*.; to be had of Mr. Mitchell, 33, Old Bond Street; Cramer & Beale; and Schott & Co., Regent Street; and of Master Henri Ketten, 43, Conduit Street, Bond Street.

MATINÉE MUSICALE.—HERR R. SCHACHNER has the honour to announce that he has made arrangements for a MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT, in the Atelier of his friend, Herr Carl Werner, 49, Pall Mall, on THURSDAY, July 7, at Half-past Three. Herr R. Schachner will be kindly assisted by Mlle. Johanna Martin, Miss Chatterton, M. Sainanton, and others; and will perform several of his new Compositions on the Piano. After the musical performance, the Collection of Pictures in Water-Colours painted by Herr Carl Werner, including the Picture of 'The Interior of the House of Lords,' will be exhibited; thus associating in an unusual manner Art and Science and Art and Painting.—Tickets of admission (of which a limited number only will be issued, and for which an early application is requested), may be obtained of Herr R. Schachner, 17, King Street, Portman Square; or of Herr C. Werner, 49, Pall Mall, price 10*s*.

MR. W. H. HOLMES'S THIRD PIANOFORTE CONCERT.—The Earl of Westmorland Pianoforte Quartet (third time of performance); Lady Cotton Sheppard's 'Norwegian'; Miss Agnes Mirehouse's Song and Choruses; Mr. Fitzpatrick's 'Deserted Village'; Songs and Choruses. Vocalists: Miss Marian Moss, Miss Whyte (R.A.M.), Miss Laura Baxter, Mr. Henry Regnier, Mr. Wallworth, Harp, Mr. J. Balair Chatterton (Harpsichord to Her Majesty the Queen); Pianoforte, Miss S. G. E. Holmes (pupil of Mr. Walter Macfarren); Messrs. Noble, Fagler, F. Weber, W. H. Holmes and his Pupils, Miss Ball, Miss Carey, Miss Janet Lindsey, Miss Edith Flowers, Miss Fitzpatrick, Miss Fletcher, Mr. Hammond, Mr. Wright, Master Allison. WEDNESDAY MORNING, July 13, Two o'clock, Hanover Square Rooms.—Tickets, 10*s*. 6*d*.; all reserved.—36, Beaumont Street, Marylebone.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—Crowded House and continued Success. Open EVERY NIGHT at Eight; and SATURDAY AFTERNOON at Three.—Grand Change of Programme.—Stalls, 3*s*.; Unreserved Seats, 2*s*.; Gallery, 1*s*.; may be obtained at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 25, Old Bond Street, and at the Hall (Piccadilly entrance), from Nine till Six.

THE HANDEL FESTIVAL.

"From strength to strength" might be the device for the title-page of the record of this musical gathering, which we hope will be prepared, if merely to show the world of Art at large how our "shop-keeping England," so perversely misunderstood among the nations, can glorify those Poets whom she delighteth to honour. We will leave to our neighbours pre-eminence in the words to be spoken on musical subjects—claiming to ourselves, and not unjustly, the palm of "deeds." This in continuation of the remarks with which last week's notice closed.

The success of 'Israel' yesterday week surpassed expectation. If we do not dwell on every chorus—whether in the first act, that of "The Plagues," or the second, that of the "Song of Moses,"—the two making the most marvellous piece of patchwork in being—it is because we will not weary by reiteration. One point, however, must be insisted on. It having been, of course, impossible to rehearse the entire music of the three concerts, this day fortnight Signor Costa wisely restricted himself to the most salient and interesting portions of 'Israel,' leaving untouched those choruses in Handel's Sacred Jewish Oratorio, which are not Handel's own—the dry and scholastic pages, which he pillaged from the church books of the Italians of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Yet, strange though true, the grave, not to say tiresome, choruses in question, through which nothing but strict singing in time and tune could carry the singers, were rendered as perfectly, with little exception, by the composite mass of choristers as the "Hailstone Chorus" or "The Horse and his Rider." The progress in execution which this argues must strike every musical thinker. He need not now despair, except he be stricken in years, of hearing the grand compositions of Palestrina executed on the grandest scale, in England, as unimpeachably as they were in the *Capella Paolina*, for which they were written. — This 'Israel' performance has, more than ever, convinced us that there is nothing to which England may not aspire, so far as precision and sentiment in the highest musical execution are concerned. The "Hailstone Chorus" was, of course, *encores*: though a dozen choruses equally merited the distinction;—so was the duet, "The Lord is a Man of War," given by Signor Belletti and Mr. Weiss;—so was Mr. Sims Reeves, in his *bravura* "The Enemy said." The other solo singers were Madame Novello, Mlle. Lemmens Sherrington and Miss Dolby.—More triumphantly a festival could not have been brought to an end. Should the Crystal Palace, the Sacred Harmonic Society, and Signor Costa last—for under any other conductor whom we have ever known must such a scene have become one of hopeless confusion—there can be no reason why, on some future day, it may not be repeated; and, though not as a centenary performance, no doubt with reference to Handel,—since he alone among composers is equal to fill so vast an arena.

A word or two might be added regarding the Handel relics—the MSS. from Her Majesty's library and M. Scholcher's collection,—the portrait-engravings of the composer's assistants or contemporary artists,—the battered old harpsichord on which he used to play,—exhibited at the tropical end of the building. But these, albeit treasures, have most, if not all, of them been already seen, described, and commented on. No want, by the way, has there been of revival and disinterment of Handel relics elsewhere than in the Crystal Palace—to name but two, the Saxon composer's pedigree, printed on a broad sheet, under the auspices of Dr. Chrysander, and 'Handel receiving the Laurel from Apollo,' an anonymous English poem, date 1724, a new edition of which, under the care of the same indefatigable editor, has been given out from the Leipzig press. There is no more chance of coming to the end of memorials, glosses, illustrations in Handel's than there is in Shakespeare's case.

That which went on in the garden after the performances were over, must not be wholly overlooked.—Some of Handel's music was played—such as his "Firework Music," "Water Music," &c.—by a

powerful military band. There are enough of "tunes" in the Giant's works to furnish out programmes for a year, not a week,—*musettes, bourrées, marches*, (in particular, remembering the one from 'Alicide'), minuet (foremost among which is the well-known movement from 'Ariadne,' so dear to the aristocratic bear-leader in 'She stoops to conquer'), *gavotte*, (naming especially that from 'Alicina'). Even this wind-music in the open air, though, naturally enough, it passed unperceived by the larger number of the audience, who were unable "to eat more," after a banquet so royal as that on which they had been feasting, spoke with a trumpet's voice to the amazing fertility and variety of the master; whose huge mass of opera-music—(let it be noted in continuation)—was not drawn on throughout the week.—This, if the promoters of the Handel College really desire earnestly to do something in illustration of the composer, is a field which it were wise for them to work in, if only in discreet avoidance of comparison.—On Wednesday and Friday, we perceive, the choristers, after the Oratorio was over, chose to sing one body after another—idyl-fashion—in the open air, thus generally winding up the most splendid musical week that London has ever seen.

Seven days ago, we touched on some of the sights of this centenary, which would have amazed the mighty mind, and amused the cordial humorist in whose honour it was planned,—could he have seen or comprehended them. Not to speak of his astonishment at Crystal Palace and Railway—fancy, in addition, his wonder (for Handel loved the painter's art) at the instantaneous and severely true chronicle kept of this vast ovation by the Photographer. Every morning were his sorceries carried on in the organ-loft and the opposite gallery. There may be, therefore, looked for, imperishable *fac-similes* of the scene, to be shown as Handel relics, at the next jubilee or centenary meeting.

Not to be garrulous, as close to our reports of this unparagoned meeting, in honour of a musical poet without peer, we subjoin a statement which has been circulated, and which may be regarded, we presume, as official.—

"The numbers present at the 1857 Sydenham Festival were as follows:—

Saturday	Rehearsal	8,244
Monday	Messiah	11,129
Wednesday	Judas Maccabeus	11,649
Friday	Israel in Egypt	17,292
Total		48,414

In 1859 the numbers were:—

Saturday	Rehearsal	19,650
Monday	Messiah	17,109
Wednesday	To Deum	17,644
Friday	Israel in Egypt	29,837
Total		81,290

thus showing an increase of 30,000 persons in 1859 over 1857. It is too early to state exactly the pecuniary results of the present Festival, but it is supposed that the receipts will amount to nearly 30,000*l*. Allowing 15,000*l*. for expenditure, there remains a surplus of the same amount, which, in accordance with the agreement entered into by the two bodies in 1856, will give to the Crystal Palace Company a net profit of about 10,000*l*., besides the value of the orchestra and fittings; and to the Sacred Harmonic Society the sum of 5,000*l*., in addition to the large stock of music, &c., provided for the purposes of the Festival. To this is to be added the sum of 2,000*l*. to be equally divided between the Company and the Society, reserved as a guarantee fund from the festival of 1857.

Let us add a line or two more, for which we are indebted to the *Observer*.—

"The profits resulting from the various festivals in honour of Handel, or consequent upon them, have been the following:—

Westminster Abbey and Pantheon, 1784	27,000
Westminster Abbey, 1834	9,000

The audiences at the above meetings were at the highest, three thousand a day:—

Crystal Palace, 1857	9,000
Crystal Palace, 1859	15,000

The average price paid for admission to the late Festival was about 8*s*. 2*d*. per head; in 1857 the average was about 9*s*. 6*d*.; in 1834 it was rather more than 22*s*., and in 1784 the average was above

the, including, in each case, admission to the rehearsals."

With these facts, fancies, and figures, we conclude our sketch of the Handel Festival. The complete story of it, we repeat, is not for the moment to be written by any solitary person, let him be ever so assiduous—ever so enthusiastic.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.—After the excitement of last week, a lull in music might naturally have been expected during the present one. Nothing of the kind, however, has been the case. A livelier concert week than the one concluded to-day rarely comes round in London. Possibly after this the storm of music may begin to abate. Yet there has not been much to call for separate notice. To begin with the five concerts of Monday. The three in the morning were given by that fashionable pianist, *M. Blumenthal*,—by those estimable professors, *Madame Bassano* and *Herr Kuhe* conjointly,—and by *M. Horace Pousard*, a violinist of some merit, less known than the above. In the evening the last *Popular Concert* for the season was made up of master-pieces of classical music, executed by no worse artists than Miss A. Goddard, Mr. Sims Reeves and Mr. Santley, Herr Joachim and Signor Piatti. Older and more hackneyed in point of programme the fifth Philharmonic Concert could hardly have been, with *Madame Schumann* as solo player in Beethoven's C major Concerto, and Miss L. Pyne and *Madame Czillag* as singers. The long suffering of an English public has hardly ever been more signally displayed than in the case of this same Philharmonic Society, once the glory of Great Britain. If its directors, by their present apathetic proceedings—curious as an oscillation after their distracted attempt to force on this country the vagaries of young Germany—succeed in utterly destroying it,—no blame can, assuredly, be laid at the door of British forbearance.

The "last subscription concert" of the *Vocal Association*, given on Wednesday evening, was advertised as in aid of the funds of the Handel College, thus amounting to the first move made by the promoters of that establishment,—a false move, we must think; since it must be evident that either subscription or surplus must have been small, and that hence the idea of advertising the College by the Concert, or the Concert by the College, was not well devised for either. A miscellaneous concert, too, in honour of Handel, came but tamely when following so close on the heels of the magnificent celebrations of last week.—As a quire, the *Vocal Association* has some very fresh and tuneful voices; but they sing undecidedly; nor can it be otherwise under such ceaseless change of conductors.—Mr. Benedict being compelled this season to delegate his duties now to Herr Goldschmidt, now to Mr. C. Horsley. There were some good things at this concert:—a romance for the violin, by Beethoven, played to perfection by Herr Joachim; some clever singing by Mdle. Artot, who, with that voice and execution of hers, ought to become more than a clever—a first-class—singer; and a meritoriously steady rendering of the dancing shadow song from M. Meyerbeer's new opera by *Madame Lemmens-Sherrington*. It loses meaning, though, by the absence of the glimmer and gloom of the stage.

On Thursday, *MM. Lefort and Engel* gave a chamber concert in company, the programme of which comprised one of those drawing-room operettas which of late have become the fashion in Paris.—*Madame Lemmens-Sherrington*, too, took her benefit; also *Miss Armstrong*; and *M. Halle* gave the last of his choice and attractive *Recitals*.—Of some of yesterday's music we may talk a week hence.

HAYMARKET.—An original comedy, in three acts, written by Mr. Tom Taylor, was produced on Wednesday. Its character is indicated by its title, 'The Contested Election.' A political interest pervades the piece, and substitutes all that might be derivable from a well-invented story and well-discriminated characters. Its merits, therefore, are mainly technical, and depend upon the fidelity of the manners. The object is to expose the bribery and corruption at elections, and to show

the motives by which a bribed constituency are actuated, or pretend to be. Much satire, much irony, much vigorous and piquant writing, result from this purpose; and we are strongly impressed by the amount of the author's worldly knowledge and comic insight. We are convinced of his great ability, even when we become most weary (and there are weary passages in the play) with the details of transactions too infamous to be pleasing.

The scene is placed in a borough called Flam-borough, so long known for its venality that its disfranchisement is inevitable. Mr. Charles Matthews, in the character of *Mr. Dodgson*, has just settled in this town as an attorney, and is in sore want of clients and fees. An election is impending, and two candidates are in the field; but it is suspected that they will coalesce; and that by the retirement of one, the electors will lose the opportunity of selling their votes. This is not to be thought of, and therefore *Mr. Peckover* (Mr. Buckstone), a butcher, and leader of "the Blue Lambs," applies to the clientless lawyer, and stimulates him to effect the discovery of a new candidate. Dodgson resolves on victimising a retired grocer, who has an ambitious wife, and through the latter he succeeds in effecting his object. There is considerable ingenuity in the manner in which *Mr. Honeybun* (Mr. Compton), who loves his ease above all things, is drawn into the snare. *Mrs. Honeybun* (Mrs. C. Matthews) is just the woman to stand for the rights of her sex, and to subdue her husband to her will. Her influence is irresistible, and, though much against the grain, the poor man is compelled to yield. As depicted by Mr. Compton, his case is deplorable but inevitable.

There is, however, a briefless barrister in the field against the penniless attorney—*young Wapshot* (Mr. W. Farren), to whom *Mrs. Honeybun* has refused her step-daughter; and to him, fortunately Mr. Honeybun thinks of applying in his distress. He does so, and gives him the means of starting against himself as another candidate. Eight hundred pounds in five-pound Bank notes have arrived to defray the preliminary expenses of the election. These Wapshot cuts into halves, so that halves only are handed over to Dodgson for the voters. Dodgson at first is naturally indignant; but being told the notes have been sent in that state by post, is contented to proceed. The fact, however, produces distrust in his own mind, and still more among the Blue Lambs. Nevertheless, the scheme goes on, and we find Dodgson from the window of the inn addressing the crowd without with energetic volubility. The time now arrives when the missing halves of the notes are necessary to success; but as they do not arrive, the opportunity of Honeybun's being elected is lost. Wapshot also contrives to resign in time, and to get into his possession both halves of the notes. A scene of recrimination then takes place between him and Dodgson (who had formerly been friends and schoolmates), which is overheard by Honeybun and his wife, and who are thus convinced of the dangers they have escaped. The comedy is very long, and the dialogue most elaborate and technical; but the topics are only too well understood by a British audience, who listened with composure to the public exposure of one of the greatest blots on our social system. The house was full; the success of the new piece complete; and the leading actors were duly summoned before the curtain.

STANDARD.—The tragic drama of 'Medea' was represented on Monday; and, though the classical nature of the argument might appear to have been unfavourable to its prosperity, with the greatest success. This version of the subject is now likely to sustain itself on the stage; and therefore its distinct characteristics require detail. It differs in many particulars from M. Legouvé's tragedy, and has, in many others, resorted for aid to the great work of Euripides, from which Medea's incantation to Hecate is borrowed. The Franco-Italian drama omits all reference to the heroine's enchantments; but the English adapter has invested her with her ancient sorcery; and in the end, accordingly, having recovered her crown as a queen-enchantress divinely descended, Medea summons her magic

car, and escapes in it from the resentment of the multitude. Miss Edith Heraud was called before the curtain at the close of each act and at the conclusion.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—M. Meyerbeer is in London, and his 'Pardon' will be granted to opera-goers, we apprehend, when some quarter of them only are left in town. The "cast," we hear, will include Madame Miolan-Carvalho, Signori Gardoni and Graziani, in the principal parts,—and in the secondary quartet, Mdle. Marai, Madame Nantier-Didié, Signor Neri-Baraldi and M. Tagliafico or M. Zelger.

'Raymond and Agnes' did not, as might have been anticipated, arrive at the end of its month at the St. James's Theatre. There is now a small French comic company there,—and Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul, to eke out the performances of the Spanish ballet,—it may be divined, for only a few evenings longer.

Mr. and Mrs. German Reed, unaffrighted by Midsummer, have returned to the Gallery of Illustration with a new entertainment.

M. Michot, the robust tenor of the *Théâtre Lyrique* is engaged at the *Grand Opéra* of Paris, not before a tenor was wanted there.—A new German tenor Herr Mayer, said to possess a magnificent voice, has just appeared at Brunswick.

The People's Bands have again begun to play on Sundays in the Regent's and the Victoria Parks.

"Tis a far cry to Lochow," says the Scottish proverb. Who would have thought that the excitement of the Austrian and Sardinian War would have vibrated through Germany so intensely as to cause the abandonment of the Lower-Rhenish Whitsuntide Festival at Düsseldorf. Yet such, we are assured, has been the case. It is probable, too, that for the same cause the Festival at Arnheim will be given up for the present,—and we presume the Middle Rhine meeting will "follow suit."—Matters go differently in France. Gallic composers must surely have Victory Jubilate's "on the tap"—since, this day week, a cantata, celebrating the triumph of the French in the Battle of the Mincio, with music by M. Mailart, was produced at the *Théâtre Lyrique*.—At the improvised representation, given at the *Teatro della Scala*, Milan, to the Allied Sovereigns, after the Battle of Magenta, it seems to have been next to impossible, and no wonder, to make up any musical show—a poor concert and a ballet were all that could be mustered.—Meanwhile, Naples, the state of whose more momentous concerns seems, to outsiders, grave enough just now, is said to be about to originate sweeping reforms in that nest of corruption and mediocrity the *Teatro San Carlo*.

Give me back the bright freshness of morning—sings Moore. Who will give back to the capital of the Two Sicilies her great music-schools (from which Signor Costa is about the last great artist that has issued)—who her great singers?

The German Opera season, at Vienna, untouched, apparently, by Magenta or Mincio matters, has, by this time, commenced. Herr Schönbrück, formerly a lieutenant in the Austrian army, was to make his appearance on the occasion, oddly enough, not in a German opera, but in 'Zampa,' a French opera translated.—Herr Stuntz, one of the valuable, but somewhat mediocre *Kapellmeisters* of Germany, whose ponderosity has been the one excuse for the outbreak of Wagnerism, and who held office at Munich, has just died, at an advanced age.—The son of Carl Maria von Weber is about to issue a new edition of the literary works of his father, preceded by a biographical notice. This, if well executed, should be full of interest; Weber's life having been full of vicissitude.

Our Diapason Committee will be interested to read the following edict, which has come from the office of the Minister of State in Paris, date May the 31st:—"1. Every example of the *Normal Diapason*, appointed by the ministerial decree of the 25th of February, 1859, must be distinguished by an oval stamp of verification, two millimètres in breadth and ten millimètres and a half in height, representing a lyre, with two letters, D and N, 'Diapason Normal.' Only the tuning-forks thus stamped can be considered as exact, or of official

authority. 2. The verification and the affixing of the stamp will take place (without expense) under the superintendence of M. Lissajous, Professor of Physical Science in the *Lyceé* Saint-Louis, especially appointed for this purpose, and in a locality belonging to the Imperial Conservatory of Music and Declamation, where the model Diapason is deposited. 3. Only tuning-forks in soft steel, with parallel branches, conforming to the model in the Conservatory, are to be thus stamped. 4. The present decree will be registered in the General Secretary's office." Who shall answer that these forks, audited, seen, and approved, and stamped by M. Lissajous, shall keep their normality, if one goes to Algiers and another to La Rochelle? Mr. Hullah distinctly told the meeting at the Society of Arts that two of his forks, precisely identical when tried in the same temperature, varied sensibly when exposed to different heats,—and more, that they did not recover easily, if at all, from such variation.—The whole matter, we suspect, may prove a scientific amusement rather than a practical improvement.

The pianoforte score of M. Gounod's 'Faust,' just published (Paris, Choudens), is, in every respect, remarkable enough to demand a minute and careful analysis, so soon as the opportunity arrives. It may be, meanwhile, recommended to every real musician, as bearing out to every point the impressions registered by us [*ante*, p. 427] after once hearing so long and serious a work under circumstances more than ordinarily disadvantageous.—The score of his 'Sapho,' an opera sure to return, and expressly calculated to please in Germany, is also about to be published.

Among late Oratorios which have been performed at the Hague, Amsterdam, and Rotterdam, by a musical Society which performs in those three towns in rotation, may be named the 'Jephtha' of Herr Reinthaler, to justify us in asking whether Herr Reinthaler intends stagnating into the state of an old German *Kapellmeister* of the second class, just now adverted to, seeing that he seems to have ceased writing,—and the 'Elijah on Mount Horeb,' by Herr (*quæ* Mynheer?) Coenen. That new Oratorio is a bold one, now-a-days, which bears the name of 'Elijah' on its frontispiece.

MISCELLANEA

A Rainbow before Sunrise.—I believe a phenomenon such as I am about to describe is rarely observed. Yesterday morning (June 26), soon after 3 o'clock, the whole of the heavens became of the red glowing tint so often seen about sunset or sunrise,—the only cloud visible to me was a not very dense looking one, stretching from south to west, and of a uniform reddish tint. At 25 minutes past 3, I first observed a rainbow on the cloud, the one end of it, at about south by west, was faintest, but well defined, and of the usual colours of the rainbow, but backed up, as it were, by a series of bows of a similar colour to the cloud, these gradually becoming less distinct as they were more distant from the principal bow. The other end of the rainbow, about due west, was also well defined, but had no prismatic colours, being a bright line of light at its outer edge, and fading off gradually through a width of 6 or 7 degrees into the general colour of the cloud. The apex of the bow was indistinct, but quite visible,—the appearances I describe diminishing gradually from the earth upwards. I did not particularly note the altitude of the apex, but believe it could not have been more than 30 or 35 degrees from the horizon. I could not get a clear view of the eastern horizon till just after the rainbow disappeared, at 3.45, about one minute before sunrise; when I did so, a cloud was approaching the horizon, which probably intercepted the rays which had produced the phenomenon. The point which appears singular to me is, that from the low altitude of the apex the bow could not have been produced by the direct rays of the sun, which was at the time so far below the horizon.

S. A. ROWELL.

3, Alfred Street, Oxford, June 27.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—K.—J. R. M.—V. V.—J. H. P.—H. M. H.—J. T. T.—A. D. (not available)—Antinous—H. C. B.—received.

THOMAS'S NEGATIVE COLLODION

(IMPROVED AND QUALITY GUARANTEED.)

In consequence of improvements lately made in my Laboratory, for the preparation and purification of the liquids and substances used in the manufacture of Collodion, I am able on and after the date of this notice to guarantee the quality of my three preparations of Collodion, viz. :—

NEGATIVE COLLODION, with Usual Iodizer.

NEGATIVE COLLODION, with Cadmium Iodizer.

POSITIVE COLLODION, with Iodizer.

These three preparations may now be taken as standards of excellence, each possessing marked and distinctive properties; they may be mixed in various proportions when iodized, for the purpose of producing modifications of quality, and a general suitability for any process wet or dry.

A mixture of three parts of my Iodized Negative Collodion and one part of my Iodized Positive Collodion, forms the best Collodion for DRY PROCESSES yet made. The Collodion when iodized with Cadmium Iodizer will keep sensitive 12 months or more.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. LAKE PRICE, the well-known Artist and Photographer, and Author of 'Photographic Manipulations.'

"The pictures taken in Rome for the Art-Union of London were executed with your Collodion. I found it perfect in all the qualities most desirable, namely, giving exquisite definition, flowing readily, giving a clean film, and under trying circumstances of heat, never fogging nor once disappointing me in any way."

The Price of my New Preparation of Collodion for Negatives is as follows :

20 oz. in two Solutions, Stopped	s. d.
Bottles	16 0
10 oz. in two Solutions, ditto	8 6
4 oz. in two Solutions, ditto	4 0
4 oz. in two Solutions, Corked	3 2

Each bottle is stamped with a red label bearing my name and address.

AGENTS WILL BE APPOINTED IN MOST OF THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

THE FIRST LIST IS APPENDED TO MY NEW PAPER OF INSTRUCTIONS.

The following Preparations are particularly recommended to the Notice of Photographers :

Normal Nitrate of Silver Bath, prepared by R. W. Thomas; 20 oz. Stopped Bottle, 7s. 6d.

Oxide of Silver and Nitric Acid, for correcting the Nitrate of Silver Bath, with full instructions for use. Sold in cases, 2s. each; or by post, 2s. 6d.

Pure Crystals of Nitrate of Silver, for the Nitrate of Silver Bath, 5s. per ounce.

Thomas's Crystal Varnish.—This valuable Varnish for protecting Negative Pictures is applied without heat. It dries immediately; the coating will be found free from stickiness, hard and transparent.

Hypo-colouring Bath—for permanently fixing and rendering the Positives on paper dark and rich in colour.

Albumenized Paper, carefully prepared. Whole size, 15s. quire; half size, 7s. 6d. quire; quarter size, 3s. 9d. quire; may be had either of medium thickness or thin.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS, APPARATUS, AND LENSES.

A Descriptive Catalogue of Photographic Apparatus, &c., manufactured by R. W. THOMAS, sent free on receipt of stamp for postage.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ROSS'S PORTRAIT AND NEW OPTOGRAPHIC LENSES.

Mr. Thomas's enlarged Paper of Instruction, for the use of his preparation of Negative Collodion, with remarks on the preparation and peculiarities of the Nitrate of Silver Bath, sent free by post, on receipt of stamp for postage.

ADDRESS:—

RICHARD WHEELER THOMAS,
CHEMIST, &c.
MANUFACTURER OF PURE PHOTOGRAPHIC
CHEMICALS AND APPARATUS,
10, PAUL MALL.
JUNE, 1859.

Now ready, in handsome royal 8vo. with Map by Arrowsmith, and Stereoscopic Frontispiece, price 12s.

NARRATIVE OF

A WALKING TOUR IN BRITTANY.

By JOHN MOUNTENEY JEPHSON, B.A. F.S.A.

ACCOMPANIED BY

Notes of a Photographic Expedition

By LOVELL REEVE, F.R.S.

HOME NEWS.

"One of the pleasantest, and at the same time one of the most instructive, books of travel published of late, is the 'Narrative of a Walking Tour in Brittany,' performed in the autumn of last year by the Rev. J. M. Jephson, already known to scholars by his valuable contributions to the annotated edition of Chaucer's works, and other publications. The route lay from St. Malo fairly round the province, taking in all the most interesting spots inland and on the coast, amongst which we find descriptions, more or less elaborate, of Dinan, Quimper, Carnac, Morlaix, Rennes, and twenty other places whose names are mixed up in a world of old ballads, chants, and romances. Here, in ancient Brittany, we have the most marvellous collection of Druidical monuments extant, and some of the best-preserved remains of the Roman conquerors; here also are innumerable memorials of the chivalry and poetry of the Middle Ages; here are the springs and localities of a thousand legends, the capital of Fairy-land, the veritable site of the Round Table, and the actual Isle of Avalon, where King Arthur is living to this day under a spell of enchantment; here are the quaintest streets, the most picturesque ruins, the strangest hovels, the oddest houses, and some of the most exquisite specimens of church architecture in Europe. Mr. Jephson runs over this storied ground with a full knowledge of its resources, and a thorough appreciation of their value and interest."

PRESS.

"Mr. Jephson forms an admirable guide. Fully sympathizing with the mediæval tone of the people he is among, he enters their cottages, listens reverentially to their legends, and joins in their amusements with a heartiness and geniality which render his five weeks' acquaintance with them worth many months or even years of ordinary travelling intercourse. Accurate and intelligent descriptions of Gothic cathedrals, interesting historic details, popular songs, customs, and superstitions, agreeably painted colour 'interiors,' and careful pictures of national costume, enlivened by occasional enthusiastic allusions to the pretty ankles visible below, will be found in profusion, all evidently coming from the hand of a gentleman of refined taste and of superior education.... We have no intention to extract from Mr. Jephson's book any of the numerous interesting and amusing details in which it is so rich. Our readers must go for these to the source itself, where they will also find a great many acute observations and ingenious reflections which will make him feel at once that he is conversing with an intelligence decidedly above the average.... Of Mr. Lovell Reeve's stereoscopic contributions to the book we can truly say, that we have never seen anything which in the union of delicacy and clearness surpasses them."

LITERARY GAZETTE.

"Of some of the Breton songs, Mr. Jephson gives spirited metrical translations in the course of his narrative, and he devotes an entire chapter at the end to the poetry and national music of Brittany, giving copious examples of both, the songs being accompanied with their several melodies.... The book is a frank, cheerful, graphic, and scholarly work."

DAILY NEWS.

"If we go with Mr. Jephson we have a frank, sensible, and agreeable companion—a sound scholar and an English gentleman—without a scruple of affected prudery or exclusiveness in his composition; one who goes with his head full of ancient literature from Homer and Theocritus to Dan Chaucer and Sir John Froissart, yet who can chat with a Norman horse-dealer at a roadside inn, or tramp beside a vagabond rag-picker,—give and take a word with the sturdy dandies at the farmer's threshing-floor, or innocently admire the white feet of those who tread their luten in the primitive washing-tub."

MORNING POST.

"The pedestrian is not confined to the high-road of travel; he can scale the mountain-top and penetrate into the hidden vale,—can talk with the woodman in the forest and with the smith at his forge; he can go among the masses, mix in their sports, learn their preserved traditions, and observe the bearing of all around them on their comforts, character, and welfare. It is thus that Mr. Jephson has studied the Bretons of the present day, and now presents us with a faithful picture of them, made more vivid by the photographic accompaniments of Mr. Reeve."

*. Issued separately are Ninety Stereoscopic Pictures, mounted on cards for use in the ordinary Stereoscope, in box with lock and key, price 8s. 5s.

LOVELL REEVE, 5, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

NEW WORKS

PUBLISHED BY CHAPMAN & HALL, 193, PICCADILLY.

MR. DICKENS'S NEW WORK.

This day is published, No. II. price One Shilling, uniform with the Original Editions of 'Pickwick,' 'David Copperfield,' &c.

A TALE OF TWO CITIES.

By CHARLES DICKENS.

With Two Illustrations by Philz. To be completed in Eight Monthly Parts.

SECRET HISTORY OF THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT,

AND OF ITS SYSTEMATIC PERSECUTION OF PROTESTANTS.

Compiled from Official Documents.

By ALFRED MICHELIS.

In 1 vol. post 8vo.

[In a few days.]

THE ORDEAL OF RICHARD FEVEREL:

A HISTORY OF FATHER AND SON.

By GEORGE MEREDITH.

In 3 vols. post 8vo.

[This day.]

MR. WALTER WHITE'S NEW BOOK OF HOME TRAVEL.**NORTHUMBERLAND AND THE BORDER.**

By WALTER WHITE, Author of 'A Month in Yorkshire,' &c.

Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

[This day.]

TOBACCO: its HISTORY and ASSOCIATIONS.

Including an Account of the Plant and its Manufacture, Snuff and Snuff-takers, Tobacco Pipes, and all the concomitants of Smoking in all Ages and Countries.

By F. W. FAIRHOLT, F.S.A.

With One Hundred Illustrations by the Author.

1 vol. post 8vo.

[On Monday.]

THE THREE GATES: a Poem.

By CHAUNCEY HARE TOWNSHEND.

Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

[This day.]

OUR FARM OF FOUR ACRES;

AND THE MONEY WE MADE BY IT.

Post 8vo. price 3s.

[Fourth Edition, in a few days.]

MEMOIRS OF ROBERT-HOUDIN,

AMBASSADOR, AUTHOR, AND CONJUROR.

Written by HIMSELF.

3 vols. post 8vo. 32s.

HISTORY OF FRIEDRICH THE SECOND,

CALLED FREDERICK THE GREAT.

By THOMAS CARLYLE.

In demy 8vo. with Portraits and Maps. Third Edition, Vols. I. and II. demy 8vo. 42s.

THE BERTRAMS: a Novel.

By ANTHONY TROLLOPE, Author of 'Doctor Thorne,' 'Barchester Towers,' &c.

The Second Edition.

To be had at all the Libraries.

DR. THORNE: a Novel.

By ANTHONY TROLLOPE.

THIRD and CHEAPER EDITION, price 3s.

A DECADE OF ITALIAN WOMEN.

ST. CATERINE OF SIENA.

CATERINA SPORZA.

VITTORIA COLONNA.

LULLIA D'ARAGONA.

OLYMPIA MORATA.

ISABELLA ANDREINI.

BIANCA CAPPELO.

OLYMPIA PAMPILL.

ELIZABETTA SIRANI.

LA CORILLA.

By THOMAS ADOLPHUS TROLLOPE.

3 vols. post 8vo. with Portraits, price 32s.

THE WANDERER.

By OWEN MEREDITH, Author of 'Clytemnestra,' &c.

Second Edition, fcap. 8vo. 9s. 6d.

HOUSEHOLD WORDS,

Conducted by CHARLES DICKENS.

Complete in Nineteen Volumes, price 5s. 6d. per Volume.

The Back Numbers, Parts, and Volumes for the future may be had at

"ALL THE YEAR ROUND" OFFICE, 11, WELLINGTON-STREET NORTH,

AND

CHAPMAN & HALL, 193, Piccadilly.

This day is published, price 6s. THE

NATIONAL REVIEW, No. XVII.**CONTENTS.**

1. GLACIERS AND GLACIER THEORIES.
2. PEASANT LIFE IN HUNGARY.
3. THE PEOPLE OF THE ARABIAN NIGHTS.
4. THE SETTLEMENT OF NEW ENGLAND.
5. UTOPIAN BANQUETS.
6. THE APOSTOLIC AGE.
7. JOHN MILTON.
8. THE BERTRAMS.
9. REVELATION: WHAT IT IS NOT, AND WHAT IT IS.
10. ITALY: ITS PROSPECTS & CAPACITIES.
11. BOOKS OF THE QUARTER.

DAVENPORT DUNN: a Man of Our Day.

By CHARLES LEVER, Author of 'Harry Lorrequer,' &c. In 1 8vo. vol. price 22s. With 44 Illustrations by H. K. Browne.

GASLIGHT and DAYLIGHT, with some London

Scenes, they Shine upon. By GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA, Author of 'A Journey due North.' Post 8vo. price 6s.

ROBERT MORNAY: a Novel.

Post 8vo. 9s.

NORTH and SOUTH.

By the Author of 'Mary Barton,' 'Ruth,' &c. Third and Cheaper Edition. Post 8vo. 5s.

The RIFLE-MUSKET: a Practical Treatise on

the Enfield Rifle. By Captain JERVIS WHITE JERVIS, M.P. Royal Artillery. [New Edition, nearly ready.]

OUTLINES of the HISTORY of the ENGLISH

LANGUAGE. For the Use of the Junior Classes in Colleges and the Higher Classes in Schools. By GEORGE L. CRAIK. Third Edition, with numerous Additions. Post 8vo. 2s. 6d.

AURORA LEIGH: a Poem, in Nine Books.

By ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING. Fourth Edition, with a Portrait of Mrs. Browning. Fcap. 8vo. 7s.

ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING'S POET-

ICAL WORKS. Fourth Edition, with Corrections and Additions. 3 vols. fcap. cloth, 12s.

ROBERT BROWNING'S POETICAL WORKS.

2 vols. fcap. 12s.

MEN and WOMEN.

2 vols. fcap. 8vo. 12s.

MEMOIRS of BARTHOLOMEW FAIR.

By Henry MORLEY. With Eighty Fac-simile Drawings, engraved upon Wood by the Brothers Dalziel. In a handsome demy 8vo. vol. price 21s.

LIFE in VICTORIA; or, Victoria in 1853 and

Victoria in 1858. Showing the March of Improvement made by the Colony within those Periods in Town and Country, Cities and Diggings. By WM. KELLY. 2 vols. post 8vo. 21s.

SKETCHES of ALGERIA during the KABYLE

WAR. By H. MULLENEUX WALMSLEY. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

MEMOIRS of a STOMACH.

Edited by a Minister of the INTERIOR. Ninth Edition. Fcap. 1s.

HALL'S TRAVELLING ATLAS of the ENGLISH

COUNTIES, with all the Railroads accurately laid down. A New Edition. Price 10s. 6d.

The WHIST-PLAYER: the Laws and Practice of

Short Whist, explained and Illustrated by Colonel B****, With numerous Diagrams, printed in Colours. Second Edition. Imperial 18mo. 5s.

The PASSIONATE PILGRIM; or, Eros and

Anteros. By HENRY J. THURSTAN. Crown 8vo. 9s. 6d.

POETS and POETRY of GERMANY.

By L. DAVESIES DE PONTES. 2 vols. post 8vo. 12s.

HERALDRY: in History, Poetry, and Romance.

By ELLEN J. MILLINGTON. With numerous Illustrations. Post 8vo. 9s.

A MONTH in YORKSHIRE.

By Walter White. Third Edition. 1 vol. post 8vo. price 9s.

BENTLEY'S MISCELLANY,
Price Half-Crown.
For JULY, contains—Here and There—The Donkeyshire Militia—Francesco Novello da Carrara—Vidotto's Visit to the Country—Italy in 1848—Romance and Reality—Our National Defence—Gurney, or Two Fortunes. By Dudley Costello.
London: Richard Bentley, New Burlington-street.

On the 1st of JULY, with Plates, No. XXVIII., price 4s.
THE QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF MICROSCOPICAL SCIENCE.
Edited by J. G. LANKESIER, M.D. F.R.S. and G. BUSK, F.R.S. F.L.S.
John Churchill, New Burlington-street.

This day is published, price 2s.
THE JOURNAL OF THE INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES, AND ASSURANCE MAGAZINE.
No. XXXVI., for JULY.

Contents.
Professor De Morgan—On a Property of Mr. Gompertz's Law of Mortality.
Mr. Samuel Brown—On the Mortality amongst American Assured Lives.
Mr. Frederick Hendrick's Twenty Years' Interregnum in the Stadtholdership of the Seventeenth Century. Translated from the French of M. Esquirol de Paris.
Correspondence—Proceedings of the Institute of Actuaries.
London: Charles & Edwin Layton, 150, Fleet-street.
Depot for Books on Assurance, Life, Fire, and Marine.

PRACTICAL MECHANIC'S JOURNAL,
Part 136, for JULY, 1859, price 1s., contains a highly-finished Two-page Quarto Engraving of Napier's Improved Steam Hammer—Hick & Son's Strengthening Joint for Boilers; also Original Articles on Barclay's Magnetic Engine—National Life-Boat Institution—History of the Sewing Machine, Art. 18—Society of Arts Exhibition—Screw and Yacht—Recent Patents: Johnson, Drake; Soutter, Linn Airer; M'Eltheran, Printing; Greehalgh, Boiler Apparatus; Walker, Printing Blankets; Schlesinger, Roasting; Scarborough, Boots and Shoes; Auld, Furnaces; Johnson, Laktoria; Parker, Weaving—Law Reports of Patent Cases: Betts v. Menzies; Hills v. Gaslight Company; Nalder v. Clayton—Reviews—Scientific Societies—Marine Memoranda—Monthly Notes—and Wood-working Machinery—Little's Grates—Wigzell's Screens—Coal Hewing Machinery—Mowing Machines—Photographic Improvements—Alder's Blast Furnace—Harbour Cranes—List of Patents—Designs Registered, &c. &c.
London: Longmans, Paternoster-row. Editors' Offices (Offices for Patents), 47, Lincoln's Inn-Fielde, W.C.

Now ready,
THE HOMILIST, for JULY.
Price 8d. post free.

Contents.
1. On the True Campaign.
2. Traditional Religionists.
3. Sin in its own Punishment. By J. W. LANCE.
4. The Heart of Stone, or the Soul without Religion. By ERIC LEWIS.
5. The Resurrection. By E. J. J.
6. The Christian's Spirit Life. By W. KNOX.
7. Humanity Lost, Sought, and Found.
8. The Spiritual Cultivation of Humanity.
9. Mind Dreaming.
10. The Great Patient and His Great Gift. By J. P. R. M.A.
11. Christ is made up of Wisdom, &c.
12. The Conscious Existence of Separate Spirits.
13. "Never Die."
14. "Shadow of Thy Wings."
15. "The Old Serpent."
16. Satan becoming "an Angel of Light."
17. The Resurrection at Jerusalem.
18. Children.
19. Voltaire's Last Hours.
20. The Sceptic Convinced of the Existence of a God.
Original Similitudes—Literary Notices, &c. &c.
** Also, **THE HOMILIST—Half-yearly Volumes**, price 4s.; Second Quarterly Part, price 2s.
London: Ward & Co. 27, Paternoster-row.

JULY Number of
THE ENGLISH WOMAN'S JOURNAL.
Price One Shilling.

Contents.
Things in General.
Rabel.
The Details of Woman's Work in Sanitary Reform—(Concluded).
Minerva Medica: a Poem.
Right or Wrong?
Stroll through Boulogne.
Notices of Books.
Open Council.
Passing Events.
Published by the English Woman's Journal Company (Limited) at their Office, 14, Prince-street, Cavendish-square, W.; by Piper & Co. Paternoster-row.

THE STEREOSCOPIC MAGAZINE.
Price 2s. 6d.

Stereographs for JULY, No. XIII.
(By Permission of the Trustees of the British Museum.)
I. TEMPLE COLLECTION OF ANTIQUITIES, No. 1.
II. TEMPLE COLLECTION OF ANTIQUITIES, No. 2.
III. TEMPLE COLLECTION OF ANTIQUITIES, No. 3.
Lovell Reeve, 5, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE for JULY. 2s. 6d.

Artist and Craftsman. Part I.
Bunson's Egypt. By the Rev. Dr. Hinks.
University Essays. No. V. Luther's Devil Talk. By the Ven. Archdeacon Rowan, D.D.
Poems, by James Ormiston.
Italy and the Fetherland.
Volunteering—New and Old.
George Villiers, First Duke of Buckingham.
The Society of British Artists.
Gerald Fitzgerald, "The Chevalier." By Charles Lever.
Part XVIII.
The Season Ticket. No. IV.—A Train of Thought, and Thoughts in a Train.
The Old Sea Lion.
Dublin: Alex. Thom & Sons. London: Hurst & Blackett.

Now ready, price 6s.
THE CHRISTIAN REMEMBRANCER,
No. CV. for JULY.

Contents.
1. Works of the Camden Society—2. Froude's History of England—3. A Decade of Italian Women—4. The Paradise of Medieval Writers—5. Touchstone of Anglo-Saxon History—6. Liberty and Toleration—7. Church Almanacs—8. Ancient and Modern Researches about the Nile—9. Notices of New Books, &c.
London: J. & C. Mozley, 6, Paternoster-row.

TITAN, for JULY, 1859, No. CLXXII.
Price Half-a-Crown.

Contents.
The Land of Pots.
Douglas Jerrold and the 'Punch' School.
The Art-Exhibitions of 1859.
Silence for a Wife.
Parisian Localities: The Story of the Place de la Concorde.
In and Out: a Tale in Two Parts. Part I.
RECENT
GETTING ON (by the Author of 'Behind the Scenes in Paris')—Chapters XXII to XXVI.—The Mine is in Danger of being Sprung—The Lion in Court-Papers—Wolf and Lamb—Daisy discovers the Utility of a near and perhaps too dear Relative—An Agreeable Visit from a Bundle of Furs.
THE NEW BOOKS.
The Great Northern Railway Frauds and Forgeries—The Church in Russia—Proverbs and Engravings—History of American Literature—Our Second Cow—The Cream gone to Sleep—The Money we made—On a Wedding-day—Our Little Child with Radiant Eyes.
London: James Hogg & Sons, St. Bride's Avenue, Fleet-street.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL PRESS MAGAZINE.

Contents for JULY.
1. Hopes and Fears, or, Scenes from the Life of a Spinster. By the Author of 'The Heir of Redclyffe,' 'Heartsease,' &c. Part II.
2. Mr. Charles Keen: a Biography. Part II.
3. Tricount on the Greek Republic.
4. The Pall Mall Papers. No. II. The Lobby of the House of Commons. By D. Owen Madden, Esq.
5. Light Literature.
6. Romanism.
7. The Pope and the Whigs. By a Peer of Ireland.
8. A "Party" in the Bedroom.
9. Lord John's Soliloquy.
10. Suppers of the Tories. No. IV.
Price One Shilling.

N.B. 'Ladies and Leaders; or, Plots and Petticoats,' a State Novel of 1859-60, will be commenced in this Magazine next month. London: Saunders, Otley & Co., and to be had at all the Libraries, and of all Booksellers in Town or Country.

Just published, Vol. XI., price 4s. 6d. cloth lettered.

CHAMBERS'S JOURNAL OF POPULAR LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ARTS.
Also, Part LXVI. for JULY, with Title and Index to Vol. XI. price 6d.

Part IX., price One Shilling.
THE GALLERY OF NATURE: a Pictorial and Descriptive Tour through Creation, illustrative of the Wonders of Astronomy, Physical Geography, and Geology. New and Revised Edition. By the Rev. THOMAS MILNER, M.A., F.R.S. &c.
To be completed in 17 Monthly Parts.

Part XXI., price 7d.
CHAMBERS'S CYCLOPEDIA OF ENGLISH LITERATURE: a History, Critical and Biographical, of British Authors. With Specimens of their Writings. New Edition.
W. & R. Chambers, London and Edinburgh.

Just out, Part III., price 7d.
CHAMBERS'S ENCYCLOPEDIA: a Dictionary of Universal Knowledge for the People, on the Basis of the latest Edition of the German Conversations-Lexicon. Illustrated by Maps and numerous Wood Engravings.
A wish has been expressed by many Subscribers that the publication of the Encyclopedia should be accelerated, so as to shorten the interval that must elapse before the work is finished. Messrs. Chambers will give this suggestion their careful consideration after the publication of the work has made some progress.
Nos. 1 to 13 already issued, price 13d. each.

Sold by all Booksellers.
W. & R. Chambers, London and Edinburgh.

Now ready, in 1 vol. post 8vo. price 2s.
THE ENGLISH IN INDIA: Letters from Nagore, written in 1857-58. By Captain EVANS BELL, Second Madras European Light Infantry.
London: John Chapman, 8, King William-street, Strand.

ARCHITECTURA NUMISMATICA; or, Architectural Medals of Classical Antiquity, illustrated and explained by Comparison with the Monuments. By T. L. DONALDSON, Ph.D., Prof. Univ. Coll., London. Copious Text, and 100 Lithographs and Woodcuts. 8vo. price 2s. 6d.
Published by Day & Son, Gate-street, Lincoln's Inn-fielde.

Price 2s.
HOW TO WORK WITH THE MICROSCOPE: The Use of the Instrument, and its Practical Application to different Branches of Investigation. By LIONEL BEALE, M.B., F.R.S.
London: John Churchill.

Lately published, Second Edition, 18mo. 6d.
SECULAR EARLY LESSON BOOK, for Adult and other Schools. By C. W. JONES, M.A. Curate of Pakenham.
London: Groombridge & Sons, 5, Paternoster-row; and the National Society, Broad Sanctuary, Westminster.

A CHOICE OF PEARLS. HEBREW AND ENGLISH, price 6s.
Embracing a Collection of Ethical Sentences and Maxims, originally compiled from the Arabic by SALOMON IBN GABEROL, 1540, corrected after MSS. Translated and illustrated by the Rev. R. H. ASCHER.
Trubner & Co. Paternoster-row.

Now ready, price 1s. cloth, coloured.
MILITARY MAP OF THE WAR, showing STRATEGICAL Positions, Lines of Communication, Present and Future BASES OF OPERATION of the Hostile Armies, &c.
Simpkin & Marshall, London.

THE PEOPLE'S BYRON.
Now ready, Parts 1 to 6 (to be completed in 9 Monthly Parts), 8vo. 1s. each.

LORD BYRON'S POETICAL WORKS.
With Illustrations. (Murray's Complete Edition.)
Part I. contains CHILDE HAROLD.
John Murray, Albemarle-street.

Now ready, Parts 1 to 5 (to be completed in 10 Monthly Parts), 8vo. 1s.

MR. CROKER'S LAST REVISED EDITION OF ROSEVELL'S LIFE OF JOHNSON. With Illustrations. (Murray's Complete Edition.)
John Murray, Albemarle-street.

Now ready, 3rd Edition, Illustrated, 4to. price 7s. 6d.
A MEMOIR OF THE LATE

COLONEL JOHN CAMERON, FASSEE FERN, K.T.S. Lieut.-Colonel of the Gordon Highlanders, or 93rd Regiment of Foot. By the Rev. ARCHIBALD CLEGG, Kilmalie.
Glasgow: Thomas Murray & Son. London: Arthur Hall & Co.

TOURISTS IN SCOTLAND will find in MURRAY'S TIME TABLES THE CONVEYANCE AND HOTEL ARRANGEMENTS extensively advertised; with a mass of ROUTE and TOPOGRAPHIC INFORMATION offered to the public in no other work of the class. Published Monthly, price 4d. by post.
Thomas Murray & Son, Glasgow.

On Monday will be published, price 7s. 6d.
THE BURNS CENTENARY POEMS: a COLLECTION OF FIFTY of the BEST, including the Sixty contributed for Burns's Centenary by the Crystal Palace, many highly Commended, and several Prize Poems.
Glasgow: Thomas Murray & Son. London: Arthur Hall & Co.

Just published, in post 8vo. price 7s. 6d. cloth.
GOETHE'S FAUST. With Critical and Explanatory Notes. By G. G. ZERFFI, Dr. Ph., Professor of the German Language and Literature at the Royal Medical College, Westbourne College, &c. &c.
London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

Price 2s.; per post, 2s. 4d.
AN ESSAY ON THE CAUSE OF RAIN and its ALLIED PHENOMENA. By G. A. ROWELL, Honorary Member of the Ashtmolean Society, Assistant Under-keeper of the Ashtmolean Museum.

Also, by the same Author, price 2s.
AN ESSAY ON THE BENEFICENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE SENSE OF PAIN.
Published and sold by the Author, No. 3, Alfred-street, Oxford.

Feap. 8vo. cloth, price 2s. 6d.
POEMS AND SONGS. By THOMAS BOWRING.
Edinburgh: Macmillan & Stewart. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

Price 1s. 6d.
THOUGHTS ON A FEW SUBJECTS OF POLITICAL ECONOMY. By JOHN CAZENOVE.
Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Stationers' Hall-court.

Second Edition, price 3s. 6d.
COMMON SENSE, or DECEPTION DETECTED, in Church, Law, Physic, Army, Navy, Fine Arts, Science, and Literature.
Kent & Co. (late Bogue), 86, Fleet-street.

POEMS BY WILLIAM ALLINGHAM.
Price 5s.
DAY and NIGHT SONGS, and the MUSIC-MASTER: a Love-Story. By WILLIAM ALLINGHAM.
With Fre-Raphaele Woodcuts.
Routledge, London.

This day is published,
FIVE-PLACE LOGARITHMS, arranged by EDWARD SANG, F.R.S.E. Suited for the waistcoat pocket. Price 6d.
W. Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

This day, price 1s. 6d.
THE GEODESY OF BRITAIN; or, the Ordnance Survey of England, Scotland, and Ireland; its History and Progress, Scales and Changes; and the Determination which the Legislature should come to in reference to its final completion. In a Letter to a Scottish Laird and Imperial M.P., from Adelaide.
London: Partridge & Co. 34, Paternoster-row.

Just published, price 6d.; by post, 7d.
HOW TO VISIT FRANCE AND BELGIUM IN A FORTNIGHT FOR TEN GUINEAS. By ROBERTSON NOEL, Esq. LL.D.
London: John F. Shaw, 45, Paternoster-row.

Now ready, Third Thousand, crown 8vo. price 3s. sewed; 4s. cloth, post free.
LECTURES ON THE BRITISH POETS. By HENRY REED, Author of 'Introduction to English Literature.'
London: John F. Shaw, 45, Paternoster-row.

Now ready, 2nd Edition, crown 8vo. price 7s. 6d. cloth.
A NEW DICTIONARY OF QUOTATIONS from the GREEK, LATIN, and MODERN LANGUAGES, translated into English, and occasionally accompanied with Illustrations Historical, Poetical, and Anecdotal, with an extensive Index, referring to every important Word. By the Author of 'The Newspaper and General Reader's Pocket Companion,' &c.
London: John F. Shaw, 45, Paternoster-row.

MR. DANA'S NEW WORK.

Now ready, in post 8vo. price 7s. cloth,

TO CUBA AND BACK.

By R. H. DANA, Jun.

Author of 'Two Years before the Mast.'

London: SMITH, ELDER & Co. 65, Cornhill.

MR. SENIOR'S JOURNAL IN GREECE AND TURKEY.

Just published, in post 8vo. with Maps of the Bosphorus and Troad, and Views in Chromo-lithography of Therapia and Stamboul, price 12s. cloth,

JOURNAL KEPT IN TURKEY AND GREECE

IN THE AUTUMN OF 1857 AND THE BEGINNING OF 1858.

By NASSAU W. SENIOR, Esq.

"Mr. Senior's 'Journal' is by very much the most interesting and instructive book of travels that has come under our notice for a long time. It shows what books of travels may be and ought to be. It consists almost entirely of reports of conversations upon the state and the institutions of the countries visited, held with persons whose means of information were extensive, and who communi-

cated what they knew with that freedom and animation which belongs to private conversation. . . . The result is a book as interesting as a volume of Boswell; and its interest is heightened by the fact that the state of the countries to which it refers is at present one of the most important elements in the political aspect of Europe."

SATURDAY REVIEW.

London: LONGMAN, GREEN, LONGMAN, and ROBERTS.

In small 4to. elegantly bound in extra cloth, gilt edges and back, price 6s. with Illustrated Side from an Etching by the Artist,

CŒLEBS THE YOUNGER IN SEARCH OF A WIFE;

OR,

THE DRAWING-ROOM TROUBLES OF MOODY ROBINSON, ESQ.

Illustrated by C. A. DOYLE.

CONTENTS.

Sentimental Moody.
The Fatal Inexpressibles.
The Widow of Ems.
Moody's Friend; or, the Inadvertent Man.
Moody's First Offer.
A Slight Mistake.
Moody's Second Offer.

A Telegraphic Trouble.
Moody's Third Offer—a Country Visit.
The Masquerade.
The Shy Young Man.
Moody's First Marriage.
Magic Balm.
Moody Settled.

London: JAMES HOGG & SONS, 9, St. Bride's-avenue, Fleet-street, E.C.

THE ROYAL PICTURES.

THE ART-JOURNAL FOR JULY,

Price 2s. 6d.

Contains Two Engravings from Pictures in the Royal Collection:—'THE ALMS-DEEDS OF DŌRCAS,' by DONSON; and 'PRAYER IN THE TYROL,' by FOLTZ.

The Engraving from Sculpture is 'PURITY,' by M. NOBLE.

The Literary Contents include:—Reynolds at his Easel, by G. W. Thornbury—Personal Recollections of Artists: No. 3, Burrows, the Sculptor, by the late E. V. Rippinghille—Ruskin's 'The Two Paths'—British Artists: No. 45, N. Redgrave, R.A., by J. Dafforne, illustrated—Tomb of English Artists: No. 15, S. Cooper, by F. W. Fairholt, F.S.A., illustrated—Excursions in South Wales, Part VII, Tenby, by Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall, illustrated—Outdoor Amusements and Recreations of the Middle Ages, by T. Wright, F.S.A., illustrated—All Saints' Church, Margaret-street, &c. &c.

VIRTUE & Co. 25, Paternoster-row.

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 8, WATERLOO-PLACE, Pall Mall, LONDON, S.W.

The Funds or Property of the Company as at 31st December, 1857, amounted to £617,801, invested in Government or other approved securities.

Annual Income, upwards of £111,000 from Premiums alone.

The HON. FRANCIS SCOTT, Chairman.
CHARLES BERWICK CURTIS, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

INVALID LIVES.—Persons not in sound health may have their lives insured at equitable rates.

ACCOMMODATION IN PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS.—Only one-half of the Annual Premium, when the Insurance is for life, is required to be paid for the first five years, simple interest being charged on the balance. Such arrangement is equivalent to AN IMMEDIATE ADVANCE OF 50 PER CENT. UPON THE ANNUAL PREMIUM, without the borrower having recourse to the unpleasant necessity of procuring Sureties, or assigning and thereby parting with his Policy, during the currency of the Loan, irrespective of the great attendant expenses in such arrangements.

The above mode of Insurance has been found most advantageous when Policies have been required to cover monetary transactions, or when incomes applicable for Insurance are at present limited, as it only necessitates half the outlay formerly required by other Companies before the present system was instituted by this Office.

LOANS.—are granted likewise on real and personal Securities.

Forms of Proposal and every information afforded on application to the Resident Director,
8, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, London, S.W.

By order,

E. LENNOX BOYD, Resident Director.

PRACTICAL GUIDES for TOURISTS.

By an ENGLISHMAN ABROAD.

"Genuine Handbooks based on personal experience."

PRACTICAL SWISS GUIDE. 19th Thousand. 3s. 6d.

PRACTICAL RHINE GUIDE:—BELGIUM, HOLLAND, &c. 1s.

PRACTICAL PARIS GUIDE. 10th Thousand. 1s.

PRACTICAL ITALY:—The LOCALITIES of the WAR. 3s. 6d.

London: Longman, Brown, & Co. Paternoster-row.

BOHN'S ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY FOR JULY.

PETRARCH'S SONNETS, TRIUMPHS, and other Poems, translated for the first time completely into English verse. By various Hands. With a Life of the Poet by Thomas Campbell. Illustrated with 16 Engravings on Steel. Post 8vo. cloth, 3s.

Henry G. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden, London.

BOHN'S CHEAP SERIES FOR JULY.

THE CONVALESCENT: HIS RAMBLES and ADVENTURES. By N. PARKER WILLIS, Author of 'Pencilings by the Way,' 'People I have met,' &c. Post 8vo. 1s. 6d.

Henry G. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden, London.

BOHN'S CHEAP SERIES FOR JULY.

WASHINGTON IRVING'S LIFE OF GENERAL WASHINGTON. AUTHORIZED EDITION. (uniform with Bohn's Edition of the complete Works.) In 3 vols. Vol. 3, completing the work, with a general index to the whole Post 8vo. cloth, 3s. 6d.

Henry G. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden, London.

BOHN'S CHEAP SERIES FOR JULY. Price 2s.

JOHNSONIANA: a Collection of Miscellaneous Anecdotes and Sayings of Dr. Samuel Johnson, gathered from nearly a hundred publications, a Sequel to Croker's Edition of Boswell's Life of Johnson, as revised and enlarged by John Wright, Esq., of which it forms the ninth and tenth vols. Vol. 1, with Engravings on Steel. (Vol. 2 will contain a general index to the ten volumes.)

Henry G. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden, London.

SECOND-HAND HARMONIUMS.

CRAMER, BEALE & CO. have a Stock of various Descriptions.—201, Regent-street.

PIANOFORTES.—CRAMER, BEALE & CO.'S.—For Sale or Hire. Every variety, New and Second-hand, warranted.—201, Regent-street.

HARMONIUMS.—CRAMER, BEALE & CO. have every description. Cramer, Beale & Co. are also Chief Agents for Alexandre's New Patent.—201, Regent-street.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—T. OTTEWILL & CO., Wholesale and Retail PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS MANUFACTURERS, Islington, London.

T. Ottewill & Co's NEW TEAK CAMERAS expressly for INDIA.

N.B. First-class work only. Illustrated Catalogues sent free on application.

MALTWOOD'S FINDER.

(See Microscopical JOURNAL, No. XXIII. p. 26.) SMITH, BECK & BECK are now prepared to supply this useful adjunct to the Microscope. Price, in a leather case, 7s. 6d.

A Description, containing directions for use, &c. sent on application. 6, COLEMAN-STREET, London.

GORHAM'S KALEIDOSCOPIC COLOUR TOP.

(See Microscopical JOURNAL, No. XXVI.)

Price, in Wood.....£1 10
" in Paper-maché.....1 5 0
" extra set of rotating discs, per doz. 0 5 0

This instrument, showing the various beautiful effects of the combination of Colours, &c. may be procured at

SMITH, BECK & BECK'S, 6, COLEMAN-STREET, London.

MICROSCOPES.—J. AMADIO'S Botanical

MICROSCOPE, packed in mahogany case, with three powers, condenser, pinners, and two slides, will show the animalcule in water, price 15s. 6d.—The Field newspaper, under the gardening department, gives the following valuable testimony:—"It is marvellously cheap, and will do everything which the lover of nature can wish it to accomplish, either at home or in the open air."—June 6, 1857.—A large assortment of Achromatic Microscopes.—7, Throgmorton-street.—Just published, an ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing the Names of 1,000 MICROSCOPIC OBJECTS, post free for four stamps.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS,

APPARATUS, AND LENSES.

BOLTON & BARNITT, Manufacturers of Pure Chemicals for Scientific and Experimental Chemistry, Photography, &c.; also Manufacturers of Chemical, Galvanic, and Photographic Apparatus.

The following are by enumeration as belonging to the practice of Photography:—COLLODIONS for Positive and Negative Pictures. These preparations are highly sensitive and uniform in action.—CRYSTAL VARNISH for protecting negatives.—HYPO-COLOURING BATH for permanently fixing and toning the positives on paper.—Carefully-prepared ALBUMENIZED PAPER.—CAMERAS, folding and rigid, of superior construction.—BRASS-BOUND CAMERAS for India. CAMERAS with SCREW adjustment. STEREOSCOPIC CAMERAS. NEW PORTABLE STEREOSCOPIC CAMERAS.—CAMERA STANDS of the best make.—PRESSURE FRAMES.—GLASS BATHS (Water-tight), arranged for carrying the Silver solution.—Vertical Porcelain BATHS.—LEVELLING-STANDS.—SPIRIT-LAVELS.—Camel-hair BRUSHES.—PNEUMATIC PLATE-HOLDERS.—PLATE-CLEANERS.—COLLODION BOTTLES, graduated.—GLASS PLATES of all sizes.—PHOTOGRAPHIC PAPERS, French and English.—NEGATIVE PAPER for CALOTYPE process.—WAXED PAPER and IODIZED WAX PAPER.—Genuine PAPER SALT.—A great variety of Glass, Porcelain, and Gutta Serena Dishes.—ROSS'S PORTRAIT AND LANDSCAPE LENSES.—LIEBEROW'S LENSES.—NEW GERMAN LENSES.—Illustrative Catalogue free on application.—BOLTON & BARNITT, Operative and Photographic Chemists, 104, HOLBORN BARS, London (formerly Dymond's).

SMITH, BECK & BECK'S ACHROMATIC STEREOSCOPE.
Price, in Walnut wood, £3 10 6
in Mahogany, 3 3 0
Stereoscopic Photographs of the Moon on glass, from Negatives taken by Warren De La Rue, Esq. F.R.S. &c. price 12s.
For full description, see *Athenæum*, Aug. 28, 1858, page 209.
6, COLEMAN-STREET, London.

HOCKIN'S OPERATOR'S NEGATIVE COLLODION is unsurpassed in sensitiveness and density, price 12s. per 20 oz. collection of bottles.

POSITIVE COLLODION unequalled in sensitiveness and delicacy of detail, 6d. per oz., 8d. per 20 oz.
ALBUMENIZED PAPER, 17½ by 11, 5s. per quire: Waxed do., 7s.; Amber Varnish, 12s. per pound; Crystal do., 4s.; both dry hard immediately without artificial heat.—Lenses and Apparatus of their own Manufacture.—Pure Chemicals.

HOCKIN'S 'PRACTICAL HINTS ON PHOTOGRAPHY,' Third Edition, 1s.; per post 1s. 1d.

HOCKIN & CO. Operative Chemists, 28, Duke-street, Manchester-square, London (late 259, Strand).

NORTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY,
64, PRINCES-STREET, EDINBURGH.
67, BACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament, 1809.

New Assurances during the past year £377,435 0 0
Yielding in New Premiums 13,263 18 8
Profit realized since the last septennial investigation 130,029 5 0
Bonus declared of 10 per cent. per annum on every policy opened prior to Dec. 31, 1858.
Fire Premiums received in 1858 £21,345 16 8

LONDON BOARD.
BIR PETER LAURIE, Alderman, *Chairman*.
JOHN I. GLENIE, Esq. *Deputy-Chairman*.
William Borradaile, Esq. *Chas. J. Knowles*, Esq. *Q.C.*
John Connell, Esq. *Archibald Cockburn*, Esq.
Peter Northall Laurie, Esq.
Alexander Dobie, Esq. *Law Officer, Solicitor.*
Bankers—Union Bank of London.
Prospectuses, Forms of Proposals, &c. may be obtained at the Office, 4, NEW BANK-BUILDING, 10, Leathbury, London, E.C.
ROBERT STRACHAN, Secretary.

Established in the Reign of Queen Anne, A.D. 1714.

UNION ASSURANCE OFFICE
(FIRE AND LIFE).

81, CORNHILL, and 70, BAKER-STREET, LONDON,
and in Bristol, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Dublin, Hamburg, Berlin, and Berna.

Directors—*Francis, &c.*
HENRY ALDWIN BOAMES, Esq. *Chairman*.
WILLIAM GILPIN, Esq. *Deputy-Chairman*.
James Beasley, Esq. *J. Remington Mills*, Esq.
David Britten, Esq. *John Morley*, Esq.
Nicholas Charrington, Esq. *John Rogers*, Esq.
S. Preston Child, Esq. *Henry Kutt, Esq.
Beriah Drew, Esq. *G. Spencer Smith*, Esq.
John Hibbert, Esq. *W. Foster White*, Esq.
Thomas Lewis, Esq. *Samuel Wilson*, Esq. Ald.
Thomas Mills, Esq. *M.P.* *Stephen Wilson*, Esq.*

FIRE PREMIUMS due at MIDSUMMER should be paid on the 14th inst., or within fifteen days after.
VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS—No extra premium will be charged to Members of Volunteer Rifle Corps who may be called upon to fight in defence of their country so long as they continue within the limits of the United Kingdom.

WILLIAM B. LEWIS, Sec.

THE LAST ANNUAL REPORT, CASH ACCOUNT AND BALANCE-SHEET OF THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY (A.S. 1841), may be had on a written or personal application to the Secretary, or to any of the Society's Country Agents. To the Report and Accounts is appended a list of Bonuses paid on the Claims of the Year 1858. No extra charge for joining Volunteer Rifle or Artillery Corps.

CHARLES INGALL, Actuary.
The Mutual Life Assurance Office,
30, King-street, Chesham, London, E.C.

Empowered by Act of Parliament, 3 Wm. IV.

THE ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
6, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.

Established 1832.

Directors.

ROBERT BIDDULPH, Esq. *Chairman*.
WILLIAM ROUTH, Esq. *Deputy-Chairman*.
Alfred Kingsford Barber, Esq.
Henry Barnett, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. E. Pleydell Bouverie, M.P.
Edward Charrington, Esq.
Augustus Keppel Stephenson, Esq.

Actuary—James John Downes, Esq. F.R.A.S.
Secretary—Alexander Macdonald, Esq.

Auditors.

John Howell, Esq. *John Howell Stilwell*, Esq.
Henry Roberts, Esq. *Richard Taylor*, Esq.
Physician—William Emmanuel Page, M.D. Oxon.
No. 11, Queen-street, May Fair.

Surgeon—Benjamin Travers, Esq. F.R.C.S., No. 45, Dover-street, Piccadilly.

Solicitor—Henry Young, Esq. No. 12, Essex-street, Strand.

ADVANTAGES—

Mutual Assurance.

The LOWEST rates of Premium on the MUTUAL SYSTEM.

THE WHOLE OF THE PROFITS divided every Fifth Year.

ABSTAINING amounting to £1,540,000.

During its existence the Society has paid in Claims, and in redemption of Bonus Liabilities, nearly 3,000,000.

Reversionary Bonuses have been added to Policies to the extent of 1,365,000.

The last Bonus declared in 1859, which averaged 6½ per Cent. on the Premiums paid, amounted to 475,000.

Policies in force 7,818.

The Annual Income created 360,000.

In pursuance of the INVARIABLE practice of this Society, in the event of the Death of the Life Assured within the 15 days of grace, the Renewal Premium remaining unpaid, the Claim will be admitted, subject to the payment of such Premium.

Assurances effected prior to 31st December, 1859, will participate in the Division in 1860.

Prospectuses and full particulars may be obtained on application to **ALEXANDER MACDONALD**, Secretary.

RIFLE CORPS AND LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE SCOTTISH UNION INSURANCE COMPANY hereby intimate, that they will NOT CHARGE any EXTRA PREMIUM for persons joining and serving in any

Volunteer or Rifle Corps so long as they remain within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

The terms and conditions of this Company (established 35 years) are in every sense liberal.

Persons opening policies now and before the end of July will participate in the profits of the year then ending.

The next dividend will be for persons joining and serving in any

Volunteer or Rifle Corps so long as they remain within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Prospectus, and Forms of Proposal, may be had at the Company's Office, 37, Cornhill, London; and of the Agents throughout the Kingdom.

P. G. SMITH, Secretary to London Board.
No. 37, Cornhill, June, 1859.

VICTORIA AND LEGAL AND COMMERCIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
18, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY.

The business of the Company embraces every description of risk connected with Life Assurance. Credits allowed of one-third of the premiums taken out for the whole of life. Residence in most of the Colonies allowed without payment of any extra premium, and the rates for the East and West Indies are peculiarly favourable to Assurers. Endowment Assurances are granted, payable at 60, 65, or any other age, or at death, should that happen previously. Four-fifths, or 80 per cent. of the entire Profits are appropriated to Assurers on the Profit Scale.

Advances in connexion with Life Assurance are made on advantageous terms, either on personal security, or on personal security.

WILLIAM RATRAY, Actuary.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1858.

No. 1, Dale-street, Liverpool; and No. 21, Poultry, London.

Liability of Proprietors Unlimited.

INVESTED FUNDS . . . £1,156,035.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Year. Fire Premiums. Life Premiums. Invested Funds.

1858 . . . 35,240 . . . 19,235 . . . 335,800

1859 . . . 113,613 . . . 40,138 . . . 638,800

1858 . . . 276,038 . . . 121,411 . . . 1,156,035

The Annual Income exceeds £450,000.

Policies EXPIRING on MIDSUMMER DAY should be renewed before July 1st.

SWINTON BOLT, Secretary to the Company.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, ESTABLISHED 1710,
Threadneedle-street; Craig's-court, Charing Cross; and No. 40, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, London.

Managers.

William R. Hamilton, Esq. *Chairman and Treasurer.*

Charles Bell Ford, Esq. *Deputy-Chairman.*

The Right Hon. W. Barendse, Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart.

Hon. P. Pleydell Bouverie, M.P. **Felix Ladbroke**, Esq.

Hon. F. Chester, Esq. **Henry Francis Shaw Lefevre**, Esq.

Samuel Pleydell Bouverie, Esq. **Henry Littledale**, Esq.

Baikes Currie, Esq. **George Warde Norman**, Esq.

John Drummond, Esq. **Edward Howley Palmer**, Esq.

Russell Elliot, Esq. **George Pearce**, Esq.

Harvie Morton Farquhar, Esq. **Charles Richard Pole**, Esq.

William Frank, Esq. **Samuel Wilson**, Esq. Ald.

Capt. H. G. Hamilton, R.N. **Claude George Thornton**, Esq.

Joseph Hoare, Esq. M.P.

All persons insured in this Office, the Premiums on whose Policies fall due at the MIDSUMMER Quarter, are hereby reminded to pay the said Premiums, either at the Office in Threadneedle-street; Craig's-court, Charing Cross; at No. 40, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square; or to the Agents in the Country, on or before the 10th day of JULY, 1859, when the fifteen days, allowed by this Office, over and above the time for which they are insured, will expire.

Payment may be made for more years than one by a single payment, and in such cases there will be a discount allowed on the premium and duty for every year, except the first.

RATES OF PREMIUM.

FIRST CLASS. **SECOND CLASS.** **THIRD CLASS.**

1s. 6d. per cent. 2s. 6d. per cent. 4s. 6d. per cent.

Farmers' stock may now be insured at its present rate, if covered to a fair value, and situate in a district free from Incurable Risks.

This Office insures Property in Foreign Countries, and the Rates are regulated by the nature of the risks.

The Duty paid to Government by the Sun Fire Office in 1858 amounted to 307,370.

Special Assurance.—The Policies of this Company now extend to cover Losses occasioned by Explosion of Gas.

DINNER, DESSERT, and TEA SERVICES.

A large variety of New and good Patterns. Best quality, superlative, and low prices. Also, every description of Cut Table Glass, equally advantageous.

THOMAS PEARCE & SON, 33, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

Established nearly a Century.

ALLEN'S PATENT PORTMANTEAUS

and TRAVELLING BAGS, with SQUARE OPENING:

Ladies' Dress Trunks, Dressing Bags, with Silver Fittings;

Despatch Boxes, Writing and Dressing Cases, and 500 other articles for Home or Continental Travelling, illustrated in their New Catalogue for 1859. By post for two stamps.

J. W. & T. ALLEN, Manufacturers of Officers' Barrack Furniture and Military Outfitters (see separate Catalogue), 15 and 25, Strand.

FURNITURE.—Where to Buy, What to Buy,

How to Buy.—COMPLETE FURNISHING GUIDES, with all Explanations, and illustrated by 300 Engravings, to be had post-free of **P. & S. BEYFUS**, City Furniture Warehouse, 21, 23, and 25, City-road. Goods delivered free to any part of the Kingdom, and exchanged if not approved. Note the 1st. Rosewood or Walnut Drawing-room Suits, covered in velvet. Brussels Carpets, 2s. 3d. per yard.

THE EUROPEAN AND COLONIAL WINE COMPANY,

1, FLEET STREET, LONDON, W.

The above Company has been formed to supply PURE WINES of the highest character, at a saving of 50 per cent.

SOUTH AFRICAN PORT 30s. & 24s. per dozen.

SOUTH AFRICAN PORT 30s. & 24s. per dozen.

The finest ever introduced to this country.

ROYAL VICTORIA SHERRY, soft, nutty and dry, 32s.

OLD FINE CHAMPAGNE, in wood, 42s.

SPARKLING EPENAY CHAMPAGNE, 42s.

ST. JULIEN CLARET, pure & without acidity, 32s.

Bottles and packages included, and free to any London Railway Station. Terms, cash. **WILLIAM REID TIPPING**, Manager.

MESSRS. OSLER, 45, OXFORD-STREET,

LERY (adjunctive) late President, recently retired, and of the designs of Mr. Owen Jones, is NOW OPEN, and will be found to contain a more extensive assortment of Glass Chandeliers, Table and Candelabra, &c., than their hitherto limited space has enabled them to exhibit.

CHUBB'S LOCKS, with all the RECENT IMPROVEMENTS; STRONG FIRE-PROOF SAFES, CASH AND DEED BOXES.—Complete Lists of Sizes and Prices may be had on application.

CHUBB & SON, 25, St. Paul's Churchyard, London; 85, Leathbury, Liverpool; 16, Market-street, Manchester; and Hardy Fields, Wolverhampton.

HANDSOME BRASS AND IRON BEDSTEADS.—HEAL & SON'S Show Rooms contain a large assortment of Brass Bedsteads, suitable both for Home Use and for Tropical Climates; handsome Iron Bedsteads with Iron Mountings and elegantly japanned; Plain Iron Bedsteads for Servants; every description of Wood Bedstead, which is manufactured in Mahogany, Birch, Walnut Tree Woods. Folding Bedsteads, and japanned, all fitted with Bedding and Furniture complete, as well as every description of Bed-room Furniture.

HEAL & SON'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing Designs and Prices of 100 Bedsteads, as well as 180 different Articles of BED-ROOM FURNITURE, sent free by post. **HEAL & SON**, Bedsteads, Bedding, and Furniture Manufacturers, 106, Tottenham-court-road, W.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR is celebrated for its facility and invigorating properties, and its delightful aroma. As an adjunct to Toilet and Bathing, it is much used by travellers and will find it an indispensable requisite in all climates. Price 1s. 2s. 6d., and 3s.—Sold by Perfumers and Chemists, and by **R. H. MELL**, 54, Strand; & **C. CORNELL**, and **Crystal Palace**, London.

HALL'S EAU DE COLOGNE, an inimitable perfume, which for delicacy and durability of odour cannot be surpassed by any foreign article imported. In full-sized bottles, 1s. each. A case of six bottles for 5s. 6d. forms a most elegant present.—**JOHN H. HALL**, 309, Holborn, two doors west of Chancery-lane, W.C.

TO WATER GARDENS in the EASIEST WAY is by the best Flexible Tube, Brass Hand-Branches, Roses and Jets, Garden Engines, Syringes, &c.

Apply for Illustrated Price Lists to **JAMES SHEATH & CO.**, Patent Gutta-Percha and India-Rubber Factory, 35, Old-street-road, E.C.

N.B. The best articles only manufactured.

PRIZE MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1855.

METCALFE, BINGLEY & CO'S New Patent Pen and Penetrating Tooth Brushes, Penetrating and bleaching Hair Brushes, Improved Flesh and Cloth Brushes, and genuine Smyrna Sponges; and every description of Brush, Comb, and Perfumery for Toilet and Bathing, are recommended by the divisions of the Teeth and clean them most effectually—the hairs never come loose. M. & C. are also makers of the Grooming and Combing Brushes, sold in tablets (bearing their names and address) at 6d. each; of Metcalfe's celebrated Alkaline Tooth Powder, 3s. per box; and of the New Bouquet—Sole Engraver, 1852 and 1851, Old-street, 2nd and 3rd doors West from Holborn-street, London.

ORNAMENTS for the MANTELPIECE, &c.

Statuettes, Groups, Vases, &c., in Italian, decorated Biscuit and other Clays; Clocks (with marble, and bronze); Labels; Bohemian Glass, first-class Brasses, Candelabra, and other Art Manufactures, combining Novelty, Beauty, and High Art. Price extremely moderate.

THOMAS PEARCE & SON, 23, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH

SEE THAT YOU GET IT.

AS INFERIOR KINDS ARE OFTEN SUBSTITUTED.

WOTHERSPOUN & CO., GLASGOW AND LONDON.

EAU-DE-VIE.—This pure PALE BRANDY, though only 16s. per Gallon, is demonstrated, upon analysis, to be peculiarly fit for medicinal purposes, and is a most portable and variable Cognac. In French Bottles, 3s. per dozen, or securely packed in a Case for the Country, 3s.—**HENRI BRET & CO.**, Old-Fashioned Distillery, Holborn, E.C.

PORTO.—AN OLD BOTTLED PORT of high character, 48s. per dozen, cash. This genuine Wine will be much approved. **HENRI BRET & CO.** Importers, Old-Fashioned Distillery, Holborn, E.C.

PARTRIDGE & COZENS, No. 1, CHANCERY-LANE.

ERY-LANE is the cheapest house for PAPER, ENVELOPES, &c. Useful Cream Laid Note, 5 quires for 1s. Thick ditto, 5 quires for 1s.—Super Thick Cream Laid Envelope, 6d. per 100—Large Blue Office ditto, 4s. 6d. per 100, or 500 for 1s.—Sermon Paper, 4d.—Straw Paper, 4d.—Foolscap, 4d. per ream—India Note, 5 quires for 1s.—Black-bordered Note, 1 quire for 1s.—Manuscript Paper, 3d. per quire—Copy Books, 10 per gross—P. & C.'s Steel Pen, as flexible as the Quill, 1s. 3d. per gross—P. & C.'s Ink, 1s. 3d. per bottle—P. & C.'s India Ink, 1s. 3d. per bottle.—**PARTRIDGE & COZENS**, Manufacturing Stationers, 1, Chancery-lane, and 129, Fleet-street. Trade supplied.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

METALIC PEN MAKER to the QUEEN,

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT begs most respectfully to inform the Commercial World, Scholastic Institutions, and the public generally that, by a novel application of his unrivalled Machinery for making Steel Pens, and in accordance with the scientific spirit of the times, he has introduced a NEW SERIES of his useful productions, which for EXCELLENCE of TEMPER, QUALITY of MATERIAL, and, above all, CHEAPNESS in PRICE, he believes will ensure universal approbation, and a ready sale.

Each Pen bears the impress of his name as a guarantee of quality; and they are put up in the usual style of boxes, containing one gross each, with label outside, and the fac-simile of his signature.

At the request of persons extensively engaged in tuition, J. G. has introduced his

WARRANTED SCHOOL and PUBLIC PENS, which are especially adapted to their use, being of different degrees of flexibility, and with fine, medium, and broad points, suitable for the various styles of writing.

Sold Retail by all Stationers, Booksellers, and other respectable Dealers in Steel Pens.—Merchants and wholesale Dealers can be supplied at the Works, Graham-street; 56, New-st., Birmingham.

No. 91, JOHN-STREET, NEW YORK: and at 37, GRACE-CHURCH-STREET, LONDON.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS have been used freely by millions of human beings, of both sexes, of all ages, and every part of the world, and the public press has been crowded with authenticated cases of extraordinary cures in a vast variety of diseases (such as indigestion, scorbutic eruptions, and liver complaints), there is not on public record a single case in which the use of Holloway's Ointment and Pills has done harm. None when using Holloway's Ointment and Pills need suffer the hope of cure to be counterbalanced by the fear of injury. They cannot do harm, and they must do good. Their use is not attended with any of the dangerous and deleterious nature of a single drop of mineral or other noxious substances.